

An Icelandic Primer

With Grammar, Notes, and Glossary

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This book has been modified slightly from the original to make the paradigm references clear. The original was the second edition, published by Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1895.

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Preface

The want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic has been felt for a long time—in fact, from the very beginning of that study in England. The *Icelandic Reader*, edited by Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell, in the Clarendon Press Series, is a most valuable book, which ought to be in the hands of every student; but it still leaves room for an elementary primer. As the engagements of the editors of the Reader would have made it impossible for them to undertake such a work for some years to come, they raised no objections to my proposal to undertake it myself. Meanwhile, I found the task was a more formidable one than I had anticipated, and accordingly, before definitely committing myself to it, I made one final attempt to induce Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell to take it off my hands; but they very kindly encouraged me to proceed with it; and as I myself thought that an Icelandic primer, on the lines of my Anglo-Saxon one, might perhaps be the means of inducing some students of Old English to take up Icelandic as well, I determined to go on.

In the spelling I have not thought it necessary to adhere strictly to that adopted in the Reader, for the editors have themselves deviated from it in their *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, in the way of separating *ø* from *ö*, etc. My own principle has been to deviate as little as possible from the traditional spelling followed in normalized texts. There is, indeed, no practical gain for the beginner in writing *tīme* for *tīmi*, discarding *ð*, etc., although these changes certainly bring us nearer the oldest MSS., and cannot be dispensed with in scientific works. The essential thing for the beginner is to have *regular* forms presented to him, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of isolated archaisms, and to have the defective distinctions of the MSS. supplemented by diacritics. I have not hesitated to substitute (˘) for (') as the mark of length; the latter ought in my opinion to be used exclusively—in Icelandic as well as in Old English and Old Irish—to represent the actual accents of the MSS.

In the grammar I have to acknowledge my great obligations to Noreen's *Altnisländische Grammatik*, which is by far the best Icelandic grammar that has yet

appeared—at least from that narrow point of view which ignores syntax, and concentrates itself on phonology and inflections.

The texts are intended to be as easy, interesting, and representative as possible. With such a language, and such a master of it as Snorri to choose from, this combination is not difficult to realise. The beginner is indeed to be envied who makes his first acquaintance with the splendid mythological tales of the North, told in an absolutely perfect style. As the death of Olaf Tryggvason is given in the Reader only from the longer recension of the Heimskringla, I have been able to give the shorter text, which is admirably suited for the purposes of this book. The story of Auðun is not only a beautiful one in itself, but, together with the preceding piece, gives a vivid idea of the Norse ideal of the kingly character, which was the foundation of their whole political system. As the Reader does not include poetry (except incidentally), I have added one of the finest of the Eddaic poems, which is at the same time freest from obscurity and corruption—the song of Thor's quest of his hammer.

In the glossary I have ventured to deviate from the very inconvenient Scandinavian arrangement, which puts *b*, *æ*, *œ*, right at the end of the alphabet.

I have to acknowledge the great help I have had in preparing the texts and the glossary from Wimmer's *Oldnordisk Læsebog*, which I consider to be, on the whole, the best reading-book that exists in any language. So excellent is Wimmer's selection of texts, that it was impossible for me to do otherwise than follow him in nearly every case.

In conclusion, it is almost superfluous to say that this book makes no pretension to originality of any kind. If it contributes towards restoring to Englishmen that precious heritage—the old language and literature of Iceland—which our miserably narrow scheme of education has hitherto defrauded them of, it will have fulfilled its purpose.

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London,
February, 1886

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Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Pronunciation

1. This book deals with Old Icelandic in its classical period, between 1200 and 1350.
2. The Icelandic alphabet was founded on the Latin, with the addition of *p* and *ð*, and of the modified letters *ɛ*, *ɔ*, *ɸ*, which last is in this book written *ö*, *ø*.

1.1 Vowels

3. The vowel-letters had nearly the same values as in Old English. Long vowels were often marked by ('). In this book long vowels are regularly marked by (˘)¹. See Table 1.1 for the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.).

4. The unaccented *i* in *systir*, etc. (which is generally written *e* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *y* in *pity*, which is really between *i* and *e*. The unacc. *u* in *fóru* (they went), etc. (which is generally written *o* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *oo* in *good*.

Note that several of the vowels go in pairs of *close* and *open*, as shown in Table 1.2.

1.2 Consonants

5. Double consonants followed by a vowel must be pronounced really double, as in Italian. Thus the *kk* in *drekka* (to drink) must be pronounced like the *kc* in

¹Note that the longs of *ɛ*, *ö* are written *æ*, *œ*, respectively.

a	<i>as in</i>	mann (G.)	halda (<i>hold</i>)
á	"	father	rāð (<i>advice</i>)
e	"	été (F.)	gekk (<i>went</i>)
é ^a	"	...	lēt (let <i>pret.</i>)
ɛ	"	men	menn (<i>men</i>)
æ	"	there	sær (<i>sea</i>)
i	"	fini (F.)	mikill (<i>great</i>)
í	"	...	lítill (<i>little</i>)
o	"	beau (F.)	orð (<i>word</i>)
ó	"	...	tōk (<i>look</i>)
ø	"	not	hönd (<i>hand</i>)
ö	"	peu (F.)	kömr (<i>comes</i>)
œ	"	...	foera (<i>bring</i>)
ょ	"	peur (F.)	göra (<i>make</i>)
u	"	sou (F.)	upp (<i>up</i>)
ú	"	...	hūs (<i>house</i>)
y	"	tu (F.)	systir (<i>sister</i>)
ý	"	...	lýsa (<i>shine</i>)
au	"	haus (G.)	lauss (<i>loose</i>)
ei	=	ɛ + i	bein (<i>bone</i>)
ey	=	ɛ + y	leysa (<i>loosen</i>)

^aWhere no keyword is given for a long vowel, its sound is that of the corresponding short vowel lengthened.

Table 1.1

close: e é o ó ö œ
open: ɛ æ ø – –

Table 1.2

bookcase, while the *k* in *dréki* (dragon) is single, as in *booking*. When final (or followed by another cons.) double conss. are pronounced long, as in *munn* (mouth acc.), *hamarr* (hammer nom.), *steinn* (stone nom.), distinguished from *mun* (will vb.), and the accusatives *hamar*, *stein*.

6. *k* and *g* had a more front (palatal) sound before the front vowels *e*, *ɛ*, *i*, *ö*, *ø*, *y*, and their longs, as also before *j*, as in *kǫnna* (known), *keyra* (drive), *göra* (make), *liggja* (lie).

7. *kkj*, *ggj* were probably pronounced simply as double front *kk*, *gg*, the *j* not being pronounced separately.

8. *f* had initially the sound of our *f*, medially and finally that of *v*, as in *gefa* (give), *gaf* (gave), except of course in such combinations as *ft*, where it had the sound of *f*.

9. *g* was a stopped (back or front—guttural or palatal) cons. initially and in the combination *ng*, the two *g*'s in *ganga* (go) being pronounced as in *go*. It had the open sound of G. *g* in *sagen* medially before the back vowels *a*, *o*, *ø*, *u*, and all conss. except *j*, and finally:—*saga* (tale), *dögum* (with days); *sagði* (he said); *lag* (he lay). Before the front vowels and *j* it had the sound of G. *g* in *liegen*, or nearly that of *j* (our *y*), as in *səgir* (says), *səgja* (to say).

10. Before voiceless conss. (*t*, *s*) *g* seems to have been pronounced *k*, as in *sagt* (said), *dags* (day's).

11. The *g* was always sounded in the combination *ng*, as in *single*, not as in *singer*.

12. *h* was sounded before *j* in such words as *hjarta* (heart) much as in E. *hue* (= *hjū*). *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, *hv* probably represented voiceless *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* respectively, *hv* being identical with E. *wh*: *hlaupa* (leap), *hnīga* (bend), *hringr* (ring), *hvat* (what).

13. *j* is not distinguished from *i* in the MSS. It had the sound of E. *y* in *young*: *jorð* (earth), *setja* (to set).

14. *p* in *pt* probably had the sound of *f*: *lopt* (air).

15. *r* was always a strong point trill, as in Scotch.

16. *s* was always sharp.

17. *v* (which was sometimes written *u* and *w*) had the sound of E. *w*: *vel* (well), *hoggva* (hew).

18. *z* had the sound of *ts*: *bęztr* (best).

19. *p* and *ð* were used promiscuously in the older MSS., the very oldest using *p* almost exclusively. In Modern Icelandic *p* is written initially to express the sound of E. hard *th*, *ð* medially and finally to express that of soft *th*; as there can be no doubt that this usage corresponds with the old pronunciation, it is retained in this

book: *þing* (parliament), *faðir* (father), *við* (against). In such combinations as *pð* the *ð* must of course be pronounced *p*.

1.3 Stress

20. The stress (accent) is always on the first syllable.

Chapter 2

Phonology

2.1 Vowels

21. The vowels are related to one another in different ways, the most important of which are *mutation* (umlaut), *fracture* (brechung), and *gradation* (ablaut).

2.1.1 Mutation

22. The following changes are i-mutations (caused by an older *i* or *j* following, which has generally been dropped)¹:

a (o)...e :— *mann* (man acc.), *menn* (men); *hond* (hand), *hendr* (hands).

ā...æ :— *māl* (speech), *maela* (speak).

e (ja, jo)...i :— *verðr* (worth), *virða* (estimate).

u (o)...y :— *fullr* (full), *fylla* (to fill); *lopt* (air), *lypta* (lift).

ū...ý :— *brūn* (eyebrow), pl. *brýnn*.

o...ö :— *koma* (to come), *kömr* (comes).

ō...œ :— *fōr* (went), *fœra* (bring).

au...ey :— *lauss* (loose), *leysa* (loosen).

jū (jō)...ý :— *sjūkr* (sick), *sýki* (sickness); *ljōsta* (strike), *lýstr* (strikes).

23. The change of *a* into *ɛ* is sometimes the result of a following *k*, *g*, or *ng*, as in *dēgi* dat. sg. of *dagr* (day), *tékinn* (taken), *gēnginn* (gone), inf. *taka*, *ganga*. *i* appears instead of *e*, and *u* instead of *o* before a nasal followed by another cons.: cp. *binda* (to bind), *bundinn* (bound) with *bresta* (burst) ptc. prt. *brostinn*.

¹Many of the *i*'s which appear in derivative and inflectional syllables are late weakenings of *a* and other vowels, as in *bani* (death) = Old English *bana*; these do not cause mutation.

24. There is also a **u**-mutation, caused by a following *u*, which has often been dropped:

a...ø :— *dagr* (day) dat. pl. *dögum*; *land* (land) pl. *lönd*.

25. Unaccented *ø* becomes *u*, as in *sumur* pl. of *sumar* (summer), *kolluðu* (they called), infin. *kalla*.

2.1.2 Fracture

26. The only vowel that is affected by fracture is *e*: when followed by original *a* it becomes *ja*, when followed by original *u* it becomes *jq*, as in *jarðar* gen. of *jörð* (earth)². When followed by original *i*, the *e* is, of course, mutated to *i*, as in *skildir* plur. nom. of *skjoldr* (shield), gen. *skjaldar*.

2.1.3 Gradation

27. By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—

a...ó :— *fara* (go) pret. *för*, whence by mut. *færa* (bring).

e (i, ja)...a...u (o) :— *bresta* (burst), prt. *brast*, prt. pl. *brustu*, ptc. prt. *brostinn*; *finna* (find), *fundinn* (found ptc.), *fundr* (meeting).

e...a...á...o :— *stela* (steal), prt. *stal*, prt. pl. *stālu*, ptc. prt. *stolinn*.

e...a...á...e :— *gefa* (give), *gaf* (he gave), *gāfu* (they gave), *gefinn* (given), *gjof* (gift), *u*-fracture of *gef-*, *gæfa* (luck) mut. of *gāf-*.

í...ei...i :— *skīna* (shine), *skein* (he shone), *skinu* (they shone). *sōl*-skin (sunshine).

jū (jō)...au...u...o :— *ljūga* (tell a lie), prt. *laug*, prt. pl. *lugu*, ptc. prt. *loginn*. *lygi* (lie sbst.) mut. of *lug-*. *skjōta* (shoot), *skjōtr* (swift), *skotinn* (shot ptc.), *skot* (shot subst.).

2.1.4 Other changes

28. All final vowels are long in accented syllables: *pā* (then), *nū* (now).

29. Inflectional and derivative vowels are often dropt after long accented vowels: cp. *ganga* (to go) with *fā* (to get), the dat. plurals *knjām* (knees) with *hūsum* (houses).

30. Vowels are often lengthened before *l + cons.*: *hālf* (half adj.), *fōlk* (people); cp. *fōlginn* (hidden) with *brostinn* (burst ptc.).

²Cp. German *erde*.

2.2 Consonants

31. *v* is dropped before *o* and *u*: *vaxa* (to grow), prt. *ðx*, *vinna* (to win), *unninn* (won ptc.), *svelta* (to starve), *soltinn* (starved, hungry).

Final *r* is often assimilated to a preceding cons.

32. *-*lr*, *-*nr*, *-*sr* always become -*ll*, -*nn*, -*ss* after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *stöll* (chair *nom.*), acc. *stōl*, *steinn* (stone *nom.*), acc. *stein*, *vīss* (wise *masc. nom. sg.*), *vīs* fem. *nom. sg.*, and in unacc. syllables, as in the *masc. sg. nominatives mikill* (great), fem. *mikil*, *borinn* (carried), fem. *borin*, *ȳmiss* (various) fem. *ȳmis*.

33. Words in which *l*, *n*, *r*, *s* are preceded by a cons. drop the *r* entirely, as in the *masc. nominatives jarl* (earl), *hrafn* (raven), *vitr* (wise), *burs* (giant), *lax* (salmon).

34. If *l* and *n* are preceded by a short accented vowel, the *r* is generally kept, as in *stelr* (steals), *vinr*, (friend), *sr* becoming *ss*, as elsewhere.

35. *r* is kept after *ll*, and generally after *nn*, as in the *masc. nom. allr* (all), and in *brēnnr* (burns).

36. *z* often stands for *ðs* as well as *ts*, as in *bēr þykkizk* (ye seem) = **þykkid-sk*, *Vest-firzkr* (belonging to the West Firths) = -**firðskr* (*førðr*, firth).

37. Inflectional *t* is generally doubled after a long accented vowel: *fār* (few) neut. *fātt* (cp. *allr* ‘all,’ neut. *allt*), *sā* (I saw), *sātt* ‘thou sawest.’

Chapter 3

Inflections

3.1 Nouns

38. Gender. There are three genders in Icelandic—masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical, generally agreeing with the gender in Old English. Compound words follow the gender of their last element.

39. Strong and Weak. All weak nouns end in a vowel in the nom. sg. and in most of the other cases as well. Most strong nouns end in a cons. in the nom. sg.

40. Cases. There are four cases—nominative, accusative, dative, genitive. All nouns (except a few contractions) have the gen. pl. in *-a* (*fiska*, of fishes), and the dat. pl. in *-um* (*fiskum*). All strong masculines (*fiskr*) and some strong feminines (*brúðr*, bride) take *r*¹ in the nom. sg. Most strong feminines show the bare root in the nom. sg. with *u*-mutation, if possible (*āst*, favour, *før*, journey). The nom. pl. of all strong masc. and fem. nouns ends in *r* (*fiskar*, *āstir*). The acc. pl. of fem. nouns is the same as the nom. pl. (*āstir*). The acc. pl. of masc. strong nouns always ends in a vowel (*fiska*). The plur. nom. and acc. of neuters is the same as the sing. nom. and acc., except that in the plur. nom. and acc. they take *u*-mutation, if possible (*hūs*, houses, *lond*, lands).

41. The declensions are most conveniently distinguished by the acc. plur.

¹Subject, of course, to the assimilations described above.

3.1.1 Strong Masculines

(1) *a*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	fish-r (<i>fish</i>)	fish-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	fish	fish-a
<i>Dat.</i>	fish-i	fish-um
<i>Gen.</i>	fish-s	fish-a

Table 3.1

42. See Table 3.1. So also *heimr* (home, world); *konungr* (king); *Pōrr* (Thor), acc. *Pōr*, gen. *Pōrs*; *steinn* (stone), acc. *stein*, gen. *steins*, pl. nom. *steinar*; *hrafn* (raven), acc. *hrafn*, pl. nom. *hrafnar*; *þurs* (giant), acc. gen. *þurs*, pl. nom. *þursar*.

43. Dissyllables in *-r*, *-l*, *-n* generally throw out the preceding vowel before a vowel-inflection: *hamarr* (hammer), dat. *hamri*; *jötunn* (giant), pl. nom. *jötnar*. *kettill* (kettle) and *lykill* (key) show unmutated vowels in the contracted forms, as in the acc. plur. *katla*, *lukla*.

44. Some nouns of this decl. take *-ar* in the gen. sing., especially proper names, such as *Hākon*, gen. *Hākonar*.

45. Some nouns add *v* before vowels: *sær* (sea), gen. *sævar*.

46. The dat. sometimes drops the *i*: *sæ* (sea), *Pōr*. *dagr* (day) mutates its vowel in the dat. *dēgi*.

47. Nouns in *-ir* keep the *i* in the sing., and drop it in the plur., as shown in Table 3.2.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	hellí-r (<i>cave</i>)	hell-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	hellí	hell-a
<i>Dat.</i>	hellí	hell-um
<i>Gen.</i>	hellí-s	hell-a

Table 3.2

48. So also a number of proper names, such as *Skrýmir*, *Pōrir*.

(2) *i*-plurals

49. See Table 3.3. So also *grip* (precious thing), *salr* (hall).

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	stað-r (<i>place</i>)	stað-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	stað	stað-i
<i>Dat.</i>	stað	støð-um
<i>Gen.</i>	stað-ar	stað-a

Table 3.3

50. *gestr* (guest) takes *-i* in the dat. sg., and *-s* in the gen. sg.

51. Those ending in *g* or *k* (together with some others) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *bekkr* (bench), *bekk*, *bekk*, *bekkjar*; *bekkir*, *bekki*, *bekkjam*, *bekkja*. So also *mærgr* (marrow), *strængr* (string).

(3) *u*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	skjold-r (<i>shield</i>)	skild-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	skjold	skjold-u
<i>Dat.</i>	skild-i	skjold-um
<i>Gen.</i>	skjald-ar	skjald-a

Table 3.4

52. See Table 3.4. So also *vøndr* (twig), *vøllr* (plain), *viðr* (wood). *āss* (god) has plur. nom. *æsir*, acc. *āsu*. *sonr* (son) has dat. sg. *syni*, plur. nom. *synir*. It regularly drops its *r* of the nom. in such compounds as *Tryggva-son* (son of Tryggi).

(4) *r*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	fōt-r (<i>foot</i>)	fōt-r
<i>Acc.</i>	fōt	fōt-r
<i>Dat.</i>	fōt-i	fōt-um
<i>Gen.</i>	fōt-ar	fōt-a

Table 3.5

54. See Table 3.5. So also *brōðir* (brother), pl. *bræðr*.

55. Pres. participles used as nouns follow this decl. in the pl., following the weak class in the sg., as shown in Table 3.6.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bōndi (<i>yeoman</i>)	bœndr
<i>Acc.</i>	bōnda	bœndr
<i>Dat.</i>	bōnda	bōndum
<i>Gen.</i>	bōnda	bōnda

Table 3.6

56. So also *frændi* (*kinsman*), pl. *frændr*.

3.1.2 Strong Neuters

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	skip (<i>ship</i>)	skip
<i>Acc.</i>	skip	skip
<i>Dat.</i>	skip-i	skip-um
<i>Gen.</i>	skip-s	skip-a

Table 3.7

57. See Table 3.7. So also *orð* (*word*), *land* (*land*) pl. *lǫnd*, *sumar* (*summer*) pl. *sumur* (§ 25).

58. *mēn* (*necklace*), *kyn* (*race*), *grey* (*dog*) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *greyjum*. *hogg* (*stroke*) inserts *v* before a vowel: *hoggvi*. *knē* (*knee*), *knē*, *knē*, *knēs*; *knē*, *knē*, *kjām*, *knjā*. So also *trē* (*tree*).

59. *fē* (*money*) is contracted: gen. *fjār*, dat. *fē*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	kvæði (<i>poem</i>)	kvæði
<i>Acc.</i>	kvæði	kvæði
<i>Dat.</i>	kvæði	kvæðum
<i>Gen.</i>	kvæði-s	kvæða

Table 3.8

60. See Table 3.8. So also *klæði* (*cloth*). Those in *k* insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *mērki* (*mark*), *mērkjum*, *mērkja*. So also *rīki* (*sovereignty*).

3.1.3 Strong Feminines

(1) *ar*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	gjøf (<i>gift</i>)	gjaf-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	gjøf	gjaf-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	gjøf	gjøf-um
<i>Gen.</i>	gjaf-ar	gjaf-a

Table 3.9

61. See Table 3.9. So also *møn* (mane), *gjørð* (girdle), *ār* (oar).

62. *ā* (river) contracts: *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ār*; *ār*, *ār*, *ām*, *ā*.

63. Many take *-u* in the dat. sg.: *kærling* (old woman), *kærlingu*, *kærlingar*; *kærlingar*, *kærlingar*, *kærlingum*, *kærlinga*. So also *laug* (bath).

64. Those with a mutated root-vowel (or *i*) insert *j* in inflection: *ey* (island), *ey*, *eyju*, *eyjar*; *eyjar*, *eyjar*, *eyjum*, *eyja*. So also *Frigg*, *Hél*. *mær* (maid), *mey*, *meyju*, *meyjar*; *meyjar*, *meyjar*, *meyjum*, *meyja*.

65. See Table 3.10.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	heið-r (<i>heath</i>)	heið-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	heið-i	heið-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	heið-i	heið-um
<i>Gen.</i>	heið-ar	heið-a

Table 3.10

(2) *ir*-plurals

66. See Table 3.11. So also *sorg* (sorrow), *skipun* (arrangement), *høfn* (harbour) pl. *hafnir*, and the majority of strong feminines.

67. Many have *-u* in the dat. sg.: *sōl* (sun), *sōl*, *sōlu*, *sōlar*; *sōlir*, *sōlir*, *sōlum*, *sōla*. So also *jørð* (earth), *stund* (period of time).

68. One noun has *r* in the nom. sg., following *heiðr* in the sg.: *brūðr* (bride), *brūði*, *brūði*, *brūðar*; *brūðir*, *brūðir*, *brūðum*, *brūða*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	tíð	tíð-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	tíð	tíð-ir
<i>Dat.</i>	tíð	tíð-um
<i>Gen.</i>	tíð-ar	tíð-a

Table 3.11

(3) *r*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bōk (<i>book</i>)	bœk-r
<i>Acc.</i>	bōk	bœk-r
<i>Dat.</i>	bōk	bōk-um
<i>Gen.</i>	bōk-ar	bōk-a

Table 3.12

69. See Table 3.12. So also *nātt* (night) pl. *nætr*, *bōt* (compensation) pl. *baetr*, *tōnn* (tooth) gen. *tannar* pl. *tēnnr*.

70. *hōnd* (hand) pl. *hēndr* has dat. sg. *hēndi*.

71. *kýr* (cow) has acc. *kū*, pl. *kýr*.

72. *brūn* (eyebrow) assimilates the *r* of the pl.: *brȳnn*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	mōðir (<i>mother</i>)	mœðr
<i>Acc.</i>	mōður	mœðr
<i>Dat.</i>	mōður	mœðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	mōður	mœðra

Table 3.13

73. See Table 3.13. So also *dōttir* (daughter) pl. *dætr*; *systir* (sister) pl. *systr*.

3.1.4 Weak Masculines

74. See Table 3.14. So also *māni* (moon), *fēlagi* (companion).

75. *hofðingi* (chief) and some others insert *j* in inflection: *hofðingja*, *hofðingjar*, *hofðingjum*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bog-i (<i>bow</i>)	bog-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	bog-a	bog-a
<i>Dat.</i>	bog-a	bog-um
<i>Gen.</i>	bog-a	bog-a

Table 3.14

76. *lē* (scythe) is contracted; its gen. sg. is *ljā*.

77. *oxi* (ox) has pl. *öxn*.

78. *herra* (lord) is indeclinable in the sg.

3.1.5 Weak Neuters

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	hjart-a (<i>heart</i>)	hjort-u
<i>Acc.</i>	hjart-a	hjort-u
<i>Dat.</i>	hjart-a	hjort-um
<i>Gen.</i>	hjart-a	hjart-na

Table 3.15

79. See Table 3.15. So also *augā* (eye).

3.1.6 Weak Feminines

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	tung-a (<i>tongue</i>)	tung-ur
<i>Acc.</i>	tung-u	tung-ur
<i>Dat.</i>	tung-u	tung-um
<i>Gen.</i>	tung-u	tung-na

Table 3.16

80. See Table 3.16. So also *stjarna* (star) pl. *stjornur*, *kirkja* (church), gen. plurals *stjarna*, *kirkna*.

81. See Table 3.17. So also *glęði* (joy) and many abstract nouns.

82. *lygi* (falsehood) has pl. *lygar*; so also *görsumi* (precious thing).

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	elli (<i>old age</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	elli
<i>Dat.</i>	elli
<i>Gen.</i>	elli

Table 3.17

3.2 Adjectives

83. Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak forms.

3.2.1 Strong Adjectives

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-r (<i>young</i>)	ung-t	ung
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-an	ung-t	ung-a
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-um	ung-u	ung-ri
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-s	ung-s	ung-rar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-ir	ung	ung-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung	ung-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-um	ung-um	ung-um
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-ra	ung-ra	ung-ra

Table 3.18

84. See Table 3.18. So also *fagr* (*fair*), fem. *fogr*, neut. *fagrt*.

85. Some insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *nýr* (*new*), *nýjum*, *nýjan*.

86. Some insert *v* before a vowel: *hár* (*high*), *hávan*, *dökkr* (*dark*), *dökkvir*, *kykr* (*alive*), *kykvir*.

87. The *t* of the neut. is doubled after a long vowel: *nýtt*, *hátt*. Monosyllables in *ð*, *dd*, *tt* form their neut. in *-tt*: *breiðr* (*broad*), *breitt*; *leiddr* (*led*), *leitt*. *góðr* (*good*) has neut. *gott*. *sannr* (*true*) has neut. *satt*. In unaccented syllables or if a cons. precedes, *tt* is shortened to *t*: *kallaðr* (*called*), *kallat*; *blindr* (*blind*), *blint*, *harðr* (*hard*), *hart*, *fastr* (*firm*), *fast*.

88. *l* and *n* assimilate a following *r*: *gamall* (*old*), fem. *gomul*, fem. acc. *gamla*, dat. *gamalli*. *vænn* (*beautiful*), gen. pl. *vænna*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	mikill (<i>great</i>)	mikit	mikil
<i>Acc.</i>	mikinn	mikit	mikla
<i>Dat.</i>	miklum	miklu	mikilli
<i>Gen.</i>	mikils	mikils	mikillar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	miklir	mikil	miklar
<i>Acc.</i>	mikla	mikil	miklar
<i>Dat.</i>	miklum	miklum	miklum
<i>Gen.</i>	mikilla	mikilla	mikilla

Table 3.19

89. See Table 3.19. So also *lítill* (little).

90. Dissyllables in *-inn* have *-it* in the neut., and *-inn* in the masc. sg. acc.: *tíginn* (distinguished), *tígit*, *tíginn*, pl. *tígnir*. So also *kominn* (come).

91. See Table 3.20.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	annarr (<i>other</i>)	annat	ønnur
<i>Acc.</i>	annan	annat	aðra
<i>Dat.</i>	øðrum	øðru	annarri
<i>Gen.</i>	annars	annars	annarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	aðrir	ønnur	aðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	aðra	ønnur	aðrar
<i>Dat.</i>	øðrum	øðrum	øðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	annarra	annarra	annarra

Table 3.20

3.2.2 Weak Adjectives

92. See Table 3.21. So also *fagri*, *hávi*, *mikli*, etc.

93. See Table 3.22. So also all comparatives, such as *meiri* (greater), and pres. partic. when used as adjectives, such as *gefandi* (giving), dat. pl. *gefondum*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u

Table 3.21

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yngri (<i>younger</i>)	yngra	yngri
<i>Acc.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Dat.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Gen.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yngri	yngri	yngri
<i>Acc.</i>	yngri	yngri	yngri
<i>Dat.</i>	yngrum	yngrum	yngrum
<i>Gen.</i>	yngri	yngri	yngri

Table 3.22

3.3 Comparison

94. (1) with *-ari*, *-astr*: *ríkr* (powerful), *ríkari*, *ríkastr*; *gofugr* (distinguished), *gofgari*, *gofgastr*.

95. (2) with *-ri*, *-str* and mutation: *langr* (long), *lengri*, *lengstr*; *stórr* (big), *stærri*, *stærstr*; *ungr* (young), *yngri*, *yngstr*.

96. The adjectives in Table 3.23 are irregular.

gamall (<i>old</i>)	éllri	élztr
gōðr (<i>good</i>)	betri	béztr
illr (<i>bad</i>)	vērri	vērstr
lítill (<i>little</i>)	minni	minstr
margr (<i>many</i>)	fleiri	flestr
mikill (<i>great</i>)	meiri	mestr

Table 3.23

3.4 Numerals

97. See Table 3.24 and Table 3.25.

	Cardinal	Ordinal
1.	einn (<i>one</i>)	fyrstr (<i>first</i>)
2.	tveir	annarr
3.	þrír	þriði
4.	fjórir	fjörði
5.	fimm	fimmti
6.	sex	sétti
7.	sjau	sjaundi
8.	ātta	ātti
9.	nīu	nīundi
10.	tīu	tīundi
11.	ellifu	ellifti
12.	tōlf	tōlfti
13.	þrettān	þrettāndi

Table 3.24

Cardinal	
14.	fjörtān
15.	fimmtān
16.	sextān
17.	sjautān
18.	ātjān
19.	nītjān
20.	tuttugu
21.	einn ok tuttugu, etc.
30.	þrīr tigir, etc.
100.	tīu tigir
110.	ellifu tigir
120.	hundrað
1200.	þūsund

Table 3.25

98. *einn* is declined like other adjectives. See Table 3.26.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	einn	eitt	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einn	eitt	eina
<i>Dat.</i>	einum	einu	einni
<i>Gen.</i>	eins	eins	einnar

Table 3.26

It also has a pl. *einir*, *einar*, *ein*; gen. *einna*, etc. in the sense of ‘some.’

99. The next three show various irregularities. See Table 3.27.

100. Similarly *bāðir* (both). See Table 3.28.

101. See Table 3.29.

102. See Table 3.30.

103. The others are indeclinable up to *þrīr tigir*, etc.; the *tigir* being declined regularly as a plural strong *u*-masculine *tigir*, *tigu*, *tigum*, *tiga*.

104. *hundrað* is a strong neut.: *tvaū hundruð* (240), *tveim hundruðum*, etc. It governs the gen. (as also does *þūsund*): *fimm hundruð gōlfa*, ‘five (six) hundred chambers.’

105. *þūsund* is a strong *ir*-feminine: *tvær þūsundir* (2400).

106. *hundrað* and *þūsund* are rarely = 100 and 1000.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	tveir	tvau	tvær
<i>Acc.</i>	tvā	tvau	tvær
<i>Dat.</i>	tveim	tveim	tveim
<i>Gen.</i>	tvøggja	tvøggja	tvøggja

Table 3.27

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	bāðir	bæði	bāðar
<i>Acc.</i>	bāða	bæði	bāðar
<i>Dat.</i>	bāðum	bāðum	bāðum
<i>Gen.</i>	bøggja	bøggja	bøggja

Table 3.28

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þrīr	þrjū	þrjār
<i>Acc.</i>	þrjā	þrjū	þrjār
<i>Dat.</i>	þrim	þrim	þrim
<i>Gen.</i>	þriggja	þriggja	þriggja

Table 3.29

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	fjōrir	fjogur	fjōrar
<i>Acc.</i>	fjōra	fjogur	fjōrar
<i>Dat.</i>	fjōrum	fjōrum	fjōrum
<i>Gen.</i>	fjogurra	fjogurra	fjogurra

Table 3.30

107. Of the ordinals *fyrstr* and *annarr* (§ 91) are strong, the others weak adjectives. *þriði* inserts a *j*: *þriðja*, etc.

3.5 Pronouns

3.5.1 Personal

108. See Table 3.31 and Table 3.32.

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	<i>ek (I)</i>	<i>þū (thou)</i>	–
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mik</i>	<i>þik</i>	<i>sik (oneself)</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mēr</i>	<i>þēr</i>	<i>sēr</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mīn</i>	<i>þīn</i>	<i>sīn</i>
<i>Dual Nom.</i>	<i>vit</i>	<i>it</i>	–
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>okkr</i>	<i>ykkrr</i>	<i>sik</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>okkr</i>	<i>ykkrr</i>	<i>sēr</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>okkar</i>	<i>ykkar</i>	<i>sīn</i>
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>vēr (we)</i>	<i>þēr (ye)</i>	–
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>oss</i>	<i>yðr</i>	<i>sik (oneselves)</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>oss</i>	<i>yðr</i>	<i>sēr</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>vār</i>	<i>yðar</i>	<i>sīn</i>

Table 3.31

109. *ek* was often suffixed to its verb, especially in poetry, being sometimes added twice over: *mætta-k* (I might), *sā-k-a-k* (I saw not; *a*=‘not’). So also *þū:er-tu* (art thou), *skalt-u* (shalt thou) = **skalt-tu*.

3.5.2 Possessive

110. See Table 3.33. So also *pinn* (thy), *sinn* (his, etc., reflexive).

111. *vārr*, *vārt*, *vār* (our) is regular: acc. masc. *vārn*, masc. plur. *vārir*, *vāra*, *vārum*, *vārra*, etc.

112. See Table 3.34. So also *okkarr* (our two) and *ykkarr* (your two).

113. *hans* (his), *pess* (its), *hēnnar* (her), and *þeira* (their) are indeclinable.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hann (<i>he</i>)	þat (<i>it</i>)	hon (<i>she</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	hann	þat	hana
<i>Dat.</i>	honum	því	henni
<i>Gen.</i>	hans	þess	hennar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir (<i>they</i>)	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>Gen.</i>	þeira	þeira	þeira

Table 3.32

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	minn (<i>my</i>)	mitt	mīn
<i>Acc.</i>	minn	mitt	mīna
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum	mīnu	mīnni
<i>Gen.</i>	mīns	mīns	mīnnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	mīnir	mīn	mīnar
<i>Acc.</i>	mīna	mīn	mīnar
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum	mīnum	mīnum
<i>Gen.</i>	minna	minna	minna

Table 3.33

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yðarr (<i>your</i>)	yðart	yður
<i>Acc.</i>	yðarn	yðart	yðra
<i>Dat.</i>	yðrum	yðru	yðarri
<i>Gen.</i>	yðars	yðars	yðarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yðrir	yður	yðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	yðra	yður	yðrar
<i>Dat.</i>	yðrum	yðrum	yðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	yðarra	yðarra	yðarra

Table 3.34

3.5.3 Demonstrative

114. See Table 3.35.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	sā (<i>that</i>)	þat	sū
<i>Acc.</i>	þann	þat	þā
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	því	þeiri
<i>Gen.</i>	þess	þess	þeirar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>Gen.</i>	þeira	þeira	þeira

Table 3.35

115. *hinn, hitt, hin* (*that*) is inflected like *minn* (except that its vowel is short throughout): acc. masc. *hinn*, plur. masc. *hinir, hina, hinum, hinna*.

116. See Table 3.36.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	þessi (<i>this</i>)	þetta	þessi
<i>Acc.</i>	þenna	þetta	þessa
<i>Dat.</i>	þessum	þessu	þessi
<i>Gen.</i>	þessa	þessa	þessar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þessir	þessi	þessar
<i>Acc.</i>	þessa	þessi	þessar
<i>Dat.</i>	þessum	þessum	þessum
<i>Gen.</i>	þessa	þessa	þessa

Table 3.36

3.5.4 Definite

117. The prefixed definite article is declined as shown in Table 3.37.

118. When suffixed to its noun it undergoes various changes. In its monosyllabic forms it drops its vowel after a short (un-accented) vowel, as in *auga-t* (the

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	inn	it	in
<i>Acc.</i>	inn	it	ina
<i>Dat.</i>	inum	inu	inni
<i>Gen.</i>	ins	ins	innar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	inir	in	inar
<i>Acc.</i>	ina	in	inar
<i>Dat.</i>	inum	inum	inum
<i>Gen.</i>	inna	inna	inna

Table 3.37

eye), but keeps it after a long vowel, as in *ā-in* (the river), *trē-it* (the tree). The disyllabic forms drop their initial vowel almost everywhere; not, however, after the *-ar*, *-r*, of the gen. sg., nor in *menninir* (men, *nom.*), *menn-ina* (men, *acc.*). The *-m* of the dat. pl. is dropped before the suffixed *-num*. See Table 3.38 and Table 3.39.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	fiskr-inn	skip-it	gjøf-in
<i>Acc.</i>	fishk-inn	skip-it	gjøf-ina
<i>Dat.</i>	fiski-num	skipi-nu	gjøf-inni
<i>Gen.</i>	fisks-ins	skips-ins	gjafar-innar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	fiskar-nir	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	fiska-na	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	fisku-num	skipu-num	gjøfu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	fiska-nna	skipa-nna	gjafa-nna

Table 3.38

3.5.5 Relative

119. The ordinary relative pron. is the indeclinable *er*, often preceded by *sā*: *sā er* = he who, who, *sū er* who fem.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	bogi-nn	auga-t	tunga-n
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-nn	auga-t	tungu-na
<i>Dat.</i>	boga-num	auga-nu	tungu-nni
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-ns	auga-ns	tungu-nnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	bogar-nir	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-na	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	bogu-num	augu-num	tungnu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-nna	augna-nna	tungna-nna

Table 3.39

3.5.6 Interrogative

120. The neut. *hvat* has gen. *hvess*, dat. *hvī*, which last is chiefly used as an adverb = ‘why.’

121. See Table 3.40.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hvārr (<i>which of two</i>)	hvārt	hvār
<i>Acc.</i>	hvārn	hvārt	hvāra
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum	hvāru	hvārri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārs	hvārs	hvārrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hvārir	hvār	hvārar
<i>Acc.</i>	hvāra	hvār	hvārar
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum	hvārum	hvārum
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārra	hvārra	hvārra

Table 3.40

122. See Table 3.41.

3.5.7 Indefinite

123. *einn-hverr*, *eitthvert*, *einhver* (some one) keeps an invariable *ein-* in the other cases, the second element being inflected as above.

124. *sumr* (some) is declined like an ordinary adjective.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hvɛrr (<i>which, who</i>)	hvɛrt	hvɛr
<i>Acc.</i>	hvɛrn	hvɛrt	hvɛrja
<i>Dat.</i>	hvɛrjum	hvɛrju	hvɛrri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvɛrs	hvɛrs	hvɛrrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hvɛrir	hvɛr	hvɛrjar
<i>Acc.</i>	hvɛrja	hvɛr	hvɛrjar
<i>Dat.</i>	hvɛrjum	hvɛrjum	hvɛrjum
<i>Gen.</i>	hvɛrra	hvɛrra	hvɛrra

Table 3.41

125. See Table 3.42.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	nakkvarr (<i>some</i>)	nakkvat	nøkkur
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvarn	nakkvat	nakkvara
<i>Dat.</i>	nøkkurum	nøkkuru	nakkvarri
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvars	nakkvars	nakkvarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	nakkvarir	nøkkur	nakkvarar
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvara	nøkkur	nakkvarar
<i>Dat.</i>	nøkkurum	nøkkurum	nøkkurum
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvarra	nakkvarra	nakkvarra

Table 3.42

126. See Table 3.43.

127. In *hvār-tvɛggja* (*each of the two, both*) the first element is declined as above, the second is left unchanged.

3.6 Verbs

128. There are two classes of verbs, *strong* and *weak*. Strong verbs are conjugated partly by means of gradation, weak verbs by adding *ð* (*d, t*).

129. The *ð* of the 2 pl. is dropt before *þit* (*ye two*) and *þēr* (*ye*): *gefi þēr, gāfu þit*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	engi (<i>none, no</i>)	ekki	engi
<i>Acc.</i>	engan	ekki	enga
<i>Dat.</i>	engum	engu	engri
<i>Gen.</i>	engis	engis	engrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	engir	engi	engar
<i>Acc.</i>	enga	engi	engar
<i>Dat.</i>	engum	engum	engum
<i>Gen.</i>	engra	engra	engra

Table 3.43

130. There is a middle voice, which ends in *-mk* in the 1 pers. sg. and pl., the rest of the verb being formed by adding *sk* to the active endings, *r* being dropt, the resulting *ts*, *ðs* being written *z* (§ 36): *kvezk* (active *kveðr* ‘says’), *þu fekkzk* (*fekkt* ‘gottest’).

131. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *gefa* (give), which will show those endings which are common to all verbs:

3.6.1 Active

See Table 3.44.

3.6.2 Middle

See Table 3.45.

3.6.3 Strong Verbs

132. In the strong verbs the plur. of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. The 1 sg. pret. of the middle voice always has the vowel of the pl. pret.: *gāfumk*. The pret. subj. has the vowel of the pret. indic. plur. mutated: *skaut* (he shot), *skutu* (they shot), *skyti* (he might shoot). But there is no mutation in verbs of the first conj.: *hljōpi*, inf. *hlaupa* (leap).

133. The pres. indic. sing. mutates the root-vowel in all three persons: *ek skýt*, *þū skýtr*, *hann skýtr*, infin. *skjōta* (shoot). *e* however is not mutated: *ek gef*, *þū*

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	gef	gef-a
2.	gef-r	gef-ir
3.	gef-r	gef-i
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	gef-um	gef-im
2.	gef-ið	gef-ið
3.	gef-a	gef-i
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	gaf	gæf-a
2.	gaf-t	gæf-ir
3.	gaf	gæf-i
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	gāf-um	gæf-im
2.	gāf-uð	gæf-ið
3.	gāf-u	gæf-i
<i>Imperative sg.</i>	2 gef;	
<i>Participle pres.</i>	pl. 1 gef-um,	2 gef-ið.
<i>Infin.</i>	gef-andi;	pret. gef-inn.

Table 3.44

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>	1. gef-umk 2. gef-sk 3. gef-sk	gef-umk gef-isk gef-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. gef-umk 2. gef-izk 3. gef-ask	gef-imk gef-izk gef-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1. gāf-umk 2. gaf-zk 3. gaf-sk	gæf-umk gæf-isk gæf-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. gāf-umk 2. gāf-uzk 3. gāf-usk	gæf-imk gæf-izk gæf-isk

Impers. sg. 2 gef-sk; *pl.* 1 gef-umk, 2 gef-izk.

Partic. pres. gef-andisk; *pret.* gef-izk *neut.*

Infin. gef-ask.

Table 3.45

gefr. The inflectional *r* is liable to the same modifications as the *r* of nouns (§ 32): *skinn*, *vex*, infin. *skīna* (shine), *vaxa* (grow).

134. Verbs in *ld* change the *d* into *t* in the 1, 3 sg. pret. indic. and in the imper. sg.: *helt* (held), *halt* (hold!), infin. *halda*. *nd* becomes *tt*, and *ng* becomes *kk* under the same conditions: *binda* (bind), *ganga* (go), pret. *batt*, *gekk*, imper. *bitt*, *gakk*.

135. The *t* of the 2 sg. pret. indic. is doubled after a long accented vowel: *þū sātt* (thou sawest). If the 1 sg. pret. indic. ends in *t* or *ð*, the 2 sg. ends in *zt*: *lēt* (I let), *þū lēzt*, *bauð* (I offered) *þū bauzt*.

136. There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the characteristic vowels of their preterites.

I. ‘Fall’-conjugation

137. See Table 3.46.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
falla (<i>fall</i>)	fēllr	fell	fellu	fallinn
lāta (<i>let</i>)	lætr	lēt	lētu	lātinn
rāða (<i>advise</i>)	ræðr	rēð	rēðu	rāðinn
heita (<i>call</i>)	heitr	hēt	hētu	heitinn
halda (<i>hold</i>)	hēldr	helt	heldu	haldinn
ganga (<i>go</i>)	gēngr	gekk	gengu	gēnginn
fā (<i>get</i>)	fær	fekk	fengu	fēnginn
auka (<i>increase</i>)	eykr	jōk	jōku	aukinn
būa (<i>dwell</i>)	bȳr	bjō	bjoggu	būinn
hoggva (<i>hew</i>)	hoggr	hjō	hjoggu	hoggvinn
hlaupa (<i>leap</i>)	hleypr	hljōp	hljōpu	hlaupinn

Table 3.46

138. The verbs in Table 3.47 have weak preterites in *r*.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
grōa (<i>grow</i>)	groer	gröri	gröru	grōinn
rōa (<i>row</i>)	rōer	rōri	rōru	rōinn
snūa (<i>twist</i>)	snȳr	snöri	snöru	snūinn

Table 3.47

139. *heita* in the passive sense of ‘to be named, called’ has a weak present: *ek heiti, þú heitir.*

II. ‘Shake’-conjugation

140. See Table 3.48.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
fara (<i>go</i>)	fērr	fōr	fōru	farinn
grafa (<i>dig</i>)	grēfr	grōf	grōfu	grafinn
hlaða (<i>load</i>)	hlēðr	hlōð	hlōðu	hlaðinn
vaxa (<i>grow</i>)	vēx	ōx	ōxu	vaxinn
standa (<i>stand</i>)	stēndr	stōð	stōðu	staðinn
aka (<i>drive</i>)	ékr	ōk	ōku	ékinn
taka (<i>take</i>)	tēkr	tōk	tōku	tékinn
draga (<i>draw</i>)	drēgr	drō	drōgu	drēginn
flā (<i>flay</i>)	flær	flō	flōgu	flēginn
slā (<i>strike</i>)	slær	slō	slōgu	slēginn

Table 3.48

141. The verbs in Table 3.49 have weak presents.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
hēfja (<i>lift</i>)	hēfr	hōf	hōfu	hafinn
deyja (<i>die</i>)	deyr	dō	dō	dáinn
hlæja (<i>laugh</i>)	hlær	hlō	hlōgu	hlēginn

Table 3.49

III. ‘Bind’-conjugation

142. See Table 3.50.

143. The verbs in Table 3.51 have weak presents (which makes however no difference in their conjugation).

IV. ‘Bear’-conjugation

144. See Table 3.52.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bresta (<i>burst</i>)	brestr	brast	brustu	brostinn
hverfa (<i>turn</i>)	hverfr	hvarf	hurfu	horfinn
svelga (<i>swallow</i>)	svelgr	svalg	sulgu	sōlginn
verða (<i>become</i>)	verðr	varð	urðu	orðinn
skjälfa (<i>shake</i>)	skelfr	skalf	skulfu	skolfinn
drekka (<i>drink</i>)	drekkr	drakk	drukku	drukkinn
finna (<i>find</i>)	finnr	fann	fundu	fundinn
vinna (<i>win</i>)	vinnr	vann	unnu	unninn
binda (<i>bind</i>)	bindr	batt	bundu	bundinn
springa (<i>spring</i>)	springr	sprakk	sprungu	sprunginn
stinga (<i>pierce</i>)	stingr	stakk	stungu	stunginn
bregða (<i>pull</i>)	bregðr	brā	brugðu	brugðinn
sökkva (<i>sink</i>)	sökkr	sökk	sukku	sokkinn
stökkva (<i>spring</i>)	stökkr	stökk	stukku	stokkinn

Table 3.50

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
brēnna (<i>burn</i>)	brēnnr	brann	brunnu	brunninn
rēnna (<i>run</i>)	rēnnr	rann	runnu	runninn

Table 3.51

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bera (<i>carry</i>)	berr	bar	bāru	borinn
nema (<i>take</i>)	nemr	nam	nāmu	numinn
fela (<i>hide</i>)	felr	fal	fālu	fōlginn
koma (<i>come</i>)	kömr	kom	kvāmu	kominn
sofa (<i>sleep</i>)	söfr	svaf	svāfu	sofinn

Table 3.52

V. ‘Give’-conjugation

145. See Table 3.53.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
drepa (<i>kill</i>)	drepr	drap	drāpu	drepinn
gefa (<i>give</i>)	gefr	gaf	gāfu	gefinn
kveða (<i>say</i>)	kveðr	kvað	kvāðu	kveðinn
meta (<i>estimate</i>)	metr	mat	mātu	metinn
reka (<i>drive</i>)	rekr	rak	rāku	rekinn
eta (<i>eat</i>)	etr	āt	ātu	etinn
sjā (<i>see</i>)	sēr ²	sā	sā ³	senn

Table 3.53

146. The verbs in Table 3.54 have weak presents.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
biðja (<i>ash</i>)	biðr	bað	bāðu	beðinn
sitja (<i>sit</i>)	sitr	sat	sātu	setinn
liggja (<i>lie</i>)	liggr	lā	lāgum	leginn
þiggja (<i>receive</i>)	þiggr	þā	þāgu	þeginn

Table 3.54

VI. ‘Shine’-conjugation

147. See Table 3.55.

148. Víkja (see Table 3.56) has a weak present.

VII. ‘Choose’-conjugation

149. See Table 3.57.

3.6.4 Weak Verbs

150. There are three conjugations of weak verbs. All those of the first conjugation have mutated vowels in the pres., and form their pret. with ð (*d, t*): *heyra*

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bīta (<i>bite</i>)	bītr	beit	bitu	bitinn
drīfa (<i>drive</i>)	drīfr	dreif	drifu	drifinn
grīpa (<i>grasp</i>)	grīpr	greip	gripu	gripinn
līða (<i>go</i>)	līðr	leið	liðu	liðinn
līta (<i>look</i>)	lītr	leit	litu	litinn
rīða (<i>ride</i>)	rīðr	reið	riðu	riðinn
sīga (<i>sink</i>)	sīgr	seig	sigu	siginn
slīta (<i>tear</i>)	slītr	sleit	slitu	slitinn
stīga (<i>advance</i>)	stīgr	steig	stigu	stiginn
bīða (<i>wait</i>)	bīðr	beið	biðu	beiðnn

Table 3.55

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
vīkja (<i>move</i>)	vīkr	veik	viku	vikinn

Table 3.56

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bjōða (<i>offer</i>)	bȳðr	bauð	buðu	boðinn
brjōta (<i>break</i>)	brȳtr	braut	brutu	brotinn
fljōta (<i>float</i>)	flȳtr	flaut	flutu	flotinn
hljōta (<i>receive</i>)	hlȳtr	hlaut	hlutu	hlotinn
kjōsa (<i>choose</i>)	kȳss	kaus	kusum	kosinn
njōta (<i>enjoy</i>)	nȳtr	naut	nutu	notinn
skjōta (<i>shoot</i>)	skȳtr	skaut	skutu	skotinn
drjūpa (<i>drop</i>)	drȳpr	draup	drupu	dropinn
ljūga (<i>tell lies</i>)	lȳgr	laug	lugu	loginn
lūka (<i>close</i>)	lȳkr	lauk	luku	lokinn
lūta (<i>bend</i>)	lȳtr	laut	lutu	lotinn
fljūga (<i>fly</i>)	flȳgr	flō	flugu	floginn

Table 3.57

(hear), *heyrða*. Those of the second form their pret. in the same way, but have unmutated vowels in the pres.: *hafa* (have) *hafða*. Those of the third form their pret. in *-aða*: *kalla* (call), *kallaða*.

I. ‘Hear’-conjugation

151. See Table 3.58 (active) and Table 3.59 (middle).

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>	1. heyr-i 2. heyr-ir 3. heyr-ir	heyr-a heyr-ir heyr-i
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-um 2. heyr-ið 3. heyr-a	heyr-im heyr-ið heyr-i
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1. heyr-ða 2. heyr-ðir 3. heyr-ði	heyr-ða heyr-ðir heyr-ði
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-ðum 2. heyr-ðuð 3. heyr-ðu	heyr-ðim heyr-ðið heyr-ði

Imper. sg. 1. *heyr*; *pl.* 1. *heyr-um*, 2. *heyr-ið*.

Partic. pres. *heyr-andi*; *pret.* *heyr-ðr*.

Infin. *heyr-a*.

Table 3.58

A. Without vowel-change

152. The inflectional *ð* becomes *d* after long syllables ending in *l* or *n*: *sigla* (sail), *siglda*; *nefna* (name), *nefnða*, *nefnðr*.

153. *-ðð* becomes *dd*: *leiða* (lead), *leidda*.

154. *ð* after *s* and *t* becomes *t*: *reisa* (raise), *reista*; *mæta* (meet), *mætta*. Also in a few verbs in *l*, *n*: *mæla* (speak), *mæltta*; *spænna* (buckle), *spænta*.

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	heyr-umk	heyr-umk
2.	heyr-isk	heyr-isk
3.	heyr-isk	heyr-isk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyr-umk	heyr-imk
2.	heyr-izk	heyr-izk
3.	heyr-ask	heyr-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðumk
2.	heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
3.	heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðimk
2.	heyr-ðuzk	heyr-ðizk
3.	heyr-ðusk	heyr-ðisk

Imper. sg. 2. heyr-sk; *pl.* 1. heyr-umk, 2. heyr-izk.

Partic. pres. heyr-andisk; *pret.* heyr-zk *neut.*

Infin. heyr-ask.

Table 3.59

155. After *nd* and *pt* it is dropped: *sənda* (send), *səndr*; *lypta* (lift), *lypta*.

156. It is preserved in such verbs as the following: *dæma* (judge), *dæmða*; *færa* (lead), *færða*; *hærða* (harden), *herða*; *hleypa* (gallop), *hleypða*.

B. With vowel-change

157. All these verbs have *j* preceded by a short syllable (*tēlja*), or a long vowel without any cons. after it (*dýja*), or *gg* (*leggja*); the *j* being kept before *a* and *u*, as in the pres. ind. of *spyrja* (ask): *spyr*, *spyrr*, *spyrr*; *spyrjum*, *spyrið*, *spyrja*, pres. subj. 1 sg. *ek spyrja*; they unmutate their vowel in the pret. and ptc. pret. (*spurða*, *spurðr*), the mutation being restored in the pret. subj. *spyrða*, *spyrðir*, etc. The ptc. pret. often has an *i* before the *ð*. See Table 3.60.

bērja (<i>strike</i>)	barða	barðr
leggja (<i>lay</i>)	lagða	lag(i)ðr
tēlja (<i>tell</i>)	talða	tal(i)ðr
vēkja (<i>wake</i>)	vakða	vakðr
flytja (<i>remove</i>)	flutta	fluttr
dýja (<i>shake</i>)	dūða	dūðr

Table 3.60

158. The verbs in Table 3.61 keep the mutated vowel throughout.

sēlja (<i>sell</i>)	sēlda	sēldr
sētja (<i>set</i>)	sētta	sēttr

Table 3.61

C.

159. The verbs in Table 3.62 are irregular.

160. The verb in Table 3.63 has an adj. for its partic. pret.

sœkja (<i>seek</i>)	sōtta	sōttr
þykkja (<i>seem</i>)	þōtta	þōttr

Subj. pret. *sætta, þætta.*

Table 3.62

göra (<i>make</i>)	görða	görr.
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Table 3.63

lifa (<i>live</i>)	lifi	lifða	lifat
una (<i>be contented</i>)	uni	unða	unat
skorta (<i>be wanting</i>)	skorti	skorta	skort
þola (<i>endure</i>)	þoli	þolða	þolat
þora (<i>dare</i>)	þori	þorða	þorat
nā (<i>attain</i>)	nāi	nāða	nāðr, nāit

Table 3.64

sēgja (<i>say</i>)	sēgi	sagða	sagðr
þēgja (<i>be silent</i>)	þēgi	þagða	þagat
hafa (<i>have</i>)	hēfi	hafða	hafðr
kaupa (<i>buy</i>)	kaupi	keypta	keyptr

Table 3.65

II. ‘Have’-conjugation

161. The few verbs of this class are conjugated like those of conj. I, except that some of them have imperatives in *-i*: *vaki, þeſti; uni. lifa, sęgja* have imper. *lif, sęg*. They mutate the vowel of the pret. subj. (*ynða*). Their partic. pret. generally occurs only in the neut.; sometimes the *a* is dropped. See Table 3.64.

162. The verbs in Table 3.65 show mutation.

163. The present indic. of the first three is shown in Table 3.66.

<i>Sing.</i>	1.	hefi	sęgi	þegi
	2, 3.	hefir	sęgir	þegir
<i>Plur.</i>	1.	höfum	sęgjum	þegjum
	2.	hafið	sęgið	þegið
	3.	hafa	sęgja	þegja

Table 3.66

164. The rest of *hafa* is regular. Pres. subj. *hafa, hafir, hafi; hafim, hafið, hafi*. Pret. indic. *hafða, hafðir, hafði; höfðum, höfðuð, höfðu*. Pret. subj. *hefða, hefðir, hefði; hefðim, hefðið, hefði*. Imper. *haf, höfum, hafið*. Ptc. *hafandi, hafðr*.

III. ‘Call’-conjugation

See Table 3.67 (active) and Table 3.68 (middle).

165. So also *byrja* (begin), *hęrja* (make war), *vakna* (awake).

3.6.5 Strong-Weak Verbs

166. The verbs in Table 3.69 have old strong preterites for their presents, from which new weak preterites are formed.

167. Of these verbs *munu* and *skulu* have preterite infinitives: *mundu, skyldu*.

3.6.6 Anomalous Verbs

168. *Vilja* (will) in the present is shown in Table 3.70.

169. *Vera* (be) is shown in Table 3.71.

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	kall-a	kall-a
2.	kall-ar	kall-ir
3.	kall-ar	kall-i
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	køll-um	kall-im
2.	kall-ið	kall-ið
3.	kall-a	kall-i
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	kall-aða	kall-aða
2.	kall-aðir	kall-aðir
3.	kall-aði	kall-aði
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	køll-uðum	kall-aðim
2.	køll-uðuð	kall-aðið
3.	køll-uðu	kall-aði

Imper. sing. 2. kall-a; *plur.* 1. køll-um, 2. kall-ið.

Partic. pres. kall-andi; *pret.* kallaðr (*neut.* kallat).

Infin. kalla.

Table 3.67

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>	1. kɔll-umk 2. kall-ask 3. kall-ask	kɔll-umk kall-isk kall-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. kɔll-umk 2. kall-izk 3. kall-ask	kall-imk kall-izk kall-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1. kɔll-uðumk 2. kall-aðisk 3. kall-aðisk	kɔll-uðumk kall-aðisk kall-aðisk
<i>pl.</i>	1. kɔll-uðumk 2. kɔll-uðuzk 3. kɔll-uðusk	kall-aðimk kall-aðizk kall-aðisk

Imper. sing. 2. kall-ask; *pl.* 1. kɔll-umk, 2. kall-izk.

Partic. pres. kall-andisk; *pret.* kall-azk *neut.*

Infin. kall-ask.

Table 3.68

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
eiga (<i>possess</i>)	ā	eigu	ātta	ātr
kunna (<i>can</i>)	kann	kunnu	kunna	kunnat <i>n.</i>
mega (<i>can</i>)	mā	megu	mātta	mātt <i>n.</i>
munu (<i>remember</i>)	man	munu	munða	munat <i>n.</i>
munu (<i>will</i>)	mun	munu	munða	—
skulu (<i>shall</i>)	skal	skulu	skylda	skyldr
þurfa (<i>need</i>)	þarf	þurfu	þurfta	þurft <i>n.</i>
unna (<i>love</i>)	ann	unnu	unna	unnt <i>n.</i>
vita (<i>know</i>)	veit	vitu	vissa	vitaðr

Table 3.69

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	vil	viljum
2.	vill	vilið
3.	vill	vilja

Subj. pres. vili. *Pret. ind.* vilda. *Ptc. prt.* viljat.

Table 3.70

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>	1. em	sē
	2. ert	sēr
	3. er	sē
<i>pl.</i>	1. erum	sēm
	2. eruð	sēð
	3. eru	sē
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1. var	væra
	2. vart	værir
	3. var	væri
<i>pl.</i>	1. vārum	værim
	2. vāruð	værið
	3. vāru	væri

Imper. sg. ver; *pl.* verið. *Ptc. prt.* verit n.

Table 3.71

Chapter 4

Composition

170. Composition with the genitive is very frequent in Icelandic. Thus by the side of *skip-stjórn* (ship-steering) we find *skips-brot* (ship's breaking, shipwreck), *skipa-hérr* (army of ships, fleet). Genitival composition often expresses possession, as in *konungs-skip* (king's ship).

4.1 Derivation

4.1.1 Prefixes

171. Prefixes are much less used in Icelandic than in Old English.

- al-** 'quite,' 'very': *al-búinn* 'quite ready,' *al-snotr* 'very clever.'
- all-** 'all,' 'very': *all-valdr* 'all-ruler, monarch,' *all-harðr* 'very hard,' *all-stórum* 'very greatly.'
- and-** 'against': *and-lit* 'countenance' (*lita*, look), *and-svar* 'answer.'
- fjöl-** 'many': *fjöl-menni* 'multitude' (*maðr*, man).
- mis-** 'mis-': *mis-líka* 'displease.'
- ū-** 'un-': *ū-friðr* 'war' (*friðr*, peace), *ū-happ* 'misfortune' (*happ* luck).

4.1.2 Endings

(a) Nouns

Personal

172. -ingr, -ingi, -ing: *víkingr* 'pirate,' *höfðingi* 'chief,' *kérling* 'old woman.'

Abstract

173. -ð, fem. with mutation: *fegrð* ‘beauty’ (*fagr*, fair), *færð* ‘journey’ (*fara*, go), *lengð* ‘length’ (*langr*, long).

-**ing**, fem.: *svipting* ‘pulling,’ *víking* ‘piracy,’ *virðing* ‘honour.’

-**leikr**, masc.: *kær-leikr* ‘affection’ (*hærr*, dear), *skjöt-leikr* ‘speed’ (*skjōtr*, swift).

-**an**, -**un**, fem.: *skipan* ‘arrangement,’ *skemptun* ‘amusement.’

(b) Adjectives

174. -ugr: *rāðugr* ‘sagacious,’ *þrūðugr* ‘strong.’

-**ōttr:** *kollōttr* ‘bald,’ *qndōttr* ‘fierce.’

-**lauss** ‘-less’: *fē-lauss* ‘moneyless,’ *ōtta-lauss* ‘without fear.’

-**ligr** ‘-ly’: *undr-ligr* ‘wonderful,’ *sann-ligr* ‘probable’ (*sannr*, true).

-**samr:** *līkn-samr* ‘gracious,’ *skyn-samr* ‘intelligent.’

-**verðr** ‘-ward’: *ofan-verðr* ‘upper.’

(c) Verbs

175. -na: *brotna* ‘be broken’ (*brotinn*, broken), *hvītna* ‘become white,’ *vakna* ‘awake.’ Used to form intransitive and inchoative verbs of the third conj.

(d) Adverbs

176. -liga ‘-ly’: *undar-liga* ‘wonderfully,’ *sterk-liga* ‘strongly’ (*stérkr*, strong).

-**um**, dat. pl.: *stōrum* ‘greatly’ (*stōrr*, great).

Chapter 5

Syntax

177. Icelandic syntax greatly resembles Old English, but has several peculiarities of its own.

5.1 Concord

178. Concord is carried out very strictly in Icelandic: *allir mēnn vāru būnir* ‘all the men were ready,’ *allir vāru drepnið* ‘all were killed.’

179. A plural adj. or pronoun referring to two nouns of different (natural or grammatical) gender is always put in the neuter: *þā gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki* (masc.), *ok Þjālfí* (masc.), *ok Rōskva* (fem.). *þā er þau* (neut.) *høfðu lítla hrið gengit...* ‘he landed, and with him L., and P., and R. When they had walked for some time...’

5.2 Cases

180. The extensive use of the instrumental dative is very characteristic of Icelandic: whenever the direct object of a verb can be considered as the instrument of the action expressed by the verb, it is put in the dative, as in *kasta spjōti* ‘throw a spear’ (lit. ‘throw with a spear’), *hann helt hamarskaptinu* ‘he grasped the handle of the hammer,’ *heita þvī* ‘promise that,’ *jāta þvī* ‘agree to that.’

5.3 Adjectives

181. The weak form of adjectives is used as in O.E. after the definite article, *bessi* and other demonstratives. *annarr* (other) is always strong.

182. An adj. is often set in apposition to a following noun to denote part of it: *eiga hālf dýrit* ‘to have half of the animal,’ *onnur þau* ‘the rest of them,’ *of miðja nātt* ‘in the middle of the night.’

5.3.1 Pronouns

183. *sā* is often put pleonastically before the definite article *inn*, both before and after the subst.: *sā inn ungi maðr* ‘that young man,’ *hafit þat it djūpa* ‘the deep sea.’

184. The definite article is generally not expressed at all, or else *einn*, *einnhværr* is used.

185. A noun (often a proper name) is often put in apposition to a dual pron. of the first and second persons, or a plur. of the third person: *þit fēlagar*, ‘thou and thy companions,’ *með þeim Āka* ‘with him and Āki.’ Similarly *stendr Pōrr upp ok þeir fēlagar* ‘Thor and his companions get up.’

186. The plurals *vēr*, *þēr* are sometimes used instead of the singulars *ek*, *þū*, especially when a king is speaking or being spoken to.

187. *sik* and *sēr* are used in a strictly reflexive sense, referring back to the subject of the sentence, like *se* in Latin: *Porr bauð honum til matar með sēr* ‘Thor asked him to supper with him.’

5.3.2 Verbs

188. The tenses for which there is no inflection in the active, and all those of the passive, are formed by the auxiliaries *skal* (shall), *hafa* (have), *vera* (be) with the infin. and ptc. pret., much as in modern English.

189. The historical present is much used, often alternating abruptly with the preterite.

190. The middle voice is used: (1) in a purely reflexive sense: *spara* ‘spare,’ *sparask* ‘spare oneself, reserve one’s strength.’ (2) intransitively: *būa* ‘prepare,’ *būask* ‘become ready, be ready’; *sætja* ‘set,’ *sætjask* ‘sit down’; *sýna* ‘show,’ *sýnask* ‘appear, seem.’ (3) reciprocally: *berja* ‘strike,’ *berjask* ‘fight’; *hitta*, ‘find,’ *hittask* ‘meet.’ In other cases it specializes the meaning of the verb, often emphasizing the idea of energy or effort: *koma* ‘come,’ *komask* ‘make one’s way.’

191. The impersonal form of expression is widely used in Icelandic: *rak ā storm* (acc.) *fyrir þeim* ‘a storm was driven in their face.’

192. The indef. ‘one’ is expressed in the same way by the third pers. sg., and this form of expression is often used when the subject is perfectly definite: *ok freista skal þessar íþróttar* ‘and this feat shall be tried (by you).’

193. The abrupt change from the indirect to the direct narration is very common: *Haraldi konungi var sagt at þar var komit bjarnðýri*, ‘*ok ā Íslænzkr maðr*,’ ‘King Harold was told that a bear had arrived, and that an Icelander owned it.’ The direct narration is also used after *at* (that): *hann svarar at ‘ek skal rīða til Hēljar’* ‘he answers that he will ride to Hel.’

Part II

Texts

Chapter 6

Thor

Pōrr er āsanna framastr, sā er kallaðr er Āsa-þōrr eða
Qku-þōrr; hann er sterkastr allra guðanna ok manna.
Hann á þar ríki er Prūð-vangar heita, en hóll hans heitir
Bilskírnir; í þeim sal eru fimm hundruð gólfir ok fjörir tigir;
þat er hūs mest, svā at mēnn hafa gjört.

Þōrr á hafra tvā, er svā heita, Tann-gnjōstr ok Tann-
grisnir, ok reið þā er hann ekkr, en hafrarnir draga reiðina;
þvī er hann kallaðr Qkuþōrr. Hann á ok þrjā kost-gripi.
Einn þeira er hamarrinn Mjölnir, er hrím-þursar ok berg-
risar kenna, þā er hann kömr á lopt, ok er þat eigi undarligt:
hann hēfir lamit margan haus á fēðrum eða frændum þeira.
Annan grip á hann bēztan, mēgin-gjarðar; ok er hann
spennir þeim um sik, þā vēx honum ās-mēgin hālfu. En
þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill gripr er í, þat eru jārn-
glōfar; þeira mā hann eigi missa við hamarskaptit. En
engi er svā frōðr at tēlja kunni qll stōr-virki hans.

Chapter 7

Thor and Úgarðaloki

Þat er upp-haf þessa māls at Qkuþórr fōr með hafra sīna
ok reið, ok með honum sā āss er Loki er kallaðr; koma
þeir at kveldi til eins bōnda ok fā þar nātt-stað. En um
kveldit tōk Þórr hafra sīna, ok skar bāða; ęptir þat vāru
5 þeir flęgnir ok bornir til kętils; en er soðit var, þā settisk
Þórr til nātt-verðar ok þeir lags-menn. Þórr bauð til matar
með sēr bōndanum, ok konu hans, ok bōrnum þeira; sonr
bōnda hēt Þjálfí, en Røskva döttir. Þā lagði Þórr hafr-
stökurnar utar frā eldinum, ok mælti at bōndi ok heima-menn
10 hans skyldu kasta ā hafrstökurnar beinunum. Þjálfí, sonr
bōnda, helt ā lær-lęgg hafrsins, ok sprötti ā knīfi sīnum, ok
braut til męrgjar. Þórr dvalðisk þar of nāttina; en ī öttu
fyrir dag stōð hann upp, ok klæddi sik, tōk hamarinn
Mjöllni ok brā upp, ok vīgði hafrstökurnar; stōðu þā upp
15 hafrarnir, ok var þā annarr haltr ęptra fōti. Þat fann Þórr,
ok talði at bōndinn eða hans hjōn mundi eigi skynsamliga
hafa farit með beinum hafrsins: kěnnir hann at brotinn var
lærleggrinn. Eigi þarf langt frā þvī at sęgja: vita męgu þat
allir hvęrsu hræddr bōndinn mundi vera, er hann sā at Þórr
20 lēt sīga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun; en þat er sā augnanna,
þā hugðisk hann falla mundu fyrir sjōninni einni samt; hann
hérði hęndrnar at hamar-skaptinu svā at hvītnuðu knūarnir.
En bōndinn görði sem vān var, ok oll hjōnin: kolluðu āka-
fliga, bāðu sēr friðar, buðu at fyrir kvæmi alt þat er þau
25 āttu. En er hann sā hræzlu þeira, þā gekk af honum

mōðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann; ok tōk af þeim ī sætt þorn
þeira, Þjálfa ok Røsku, ok görðusk þau þā skyldir þjónustu-
menn Þörs, ok fylgja þau honum jafnan síðan.

Lēt hann þar eptir hafra, ok byrjaði férðina austr ī
 30 Jötun-heima, ok alt til hafssins; ok þā fōr hann út yfir
hafit þat it djūpa; en er hann kom til lands, þā gekk hann
upp, ok með honum Loki, ok Þjálfi, ok Røskva. Þā er þau
hófðu lítla hrīð gengit, varð fyrir þeim mörk stōr; gengu
þau þann dag allan til myrkrs. Þjálfi var allra manna
 35 fōt-hvatastr; hann bar kyl Þörs, en til vista var eigi gott.
Þā er myrkt var orðit, leituðu þeir sér til náttstaðar, ok
fundu fyrir sér skāla nakkvarn mjók mikinn, vāru dyrr ā
çenda, ok jafn-breiðar skālanum; þar leituðu þeir sér nátt-
böls. En of miðja nátt varð land-skjälfti mikill, gekk jorðin
 40 undir þeim skykkjum, ok skalf hūsit. Þā stōð Þorr upp, ok
hēt ā lagsmenn sīna; ok leituðusk fyrir, ok fundu af-hūs til
högri handar i miðjum skālanum, ok gengu þannig; settisk
Þorr ī dyrrin, en ɔnnur þau vāru innar frā honum, ok vāru
þau hraedd, en Þorr helt hamarskaptinu, ok hugði at vérja
 45 sik; þā heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gný. En er kom at
dagan, þā gekk Þorr út, ok sér hvar lā maðr skamt frā
honum ī skōginum, ok var sā eigi lītill; hann svaf, ok hraut
stérkliga. Þā þöttisk Þorr skilja hvat lātum verit hafði of
náttina; hann spénnir sik mægingjorðum, ok óx honum
 50 ásmægin; en ī þvī vaknar maðr sā, ok stōð skjött upp; en
þā er sagt at Þór varð bilt einu sinni at slā hann með ham-
rinum; ok spurði hann at nafni, en sā nefndisk Skrýmir:
‘en eigi þarf ek,’ sagði hann, ‘at spyrja þik at nafni: kēnni
ek at þū ert Ásapórr; en hvārt hēfir þū drēgit ā braut hanzka
 55 minn?’ Seildisk þā Skrýmir til, ok tōk upp hanzka sinn;
sér Þorr þā at þat hafði hann haft of náttina fyrir skāla, en
afhūsit þat var þumlungrinn hanzkans. Skrýmir spurði ef
Þorr vildi hafa fōru-neyti hans, en Þorr jātti þvī. Þā tōk
Skrýmir ok leysti nestbagga sinn, ok bjōsk til at eta dōgurð,
 60 en Þorr ī qðrum stað ok hans fēlagar. Skrýmir bauð þā at
þeir legði mótu-neyti sitt, en Þorr jātti þvī; þā batt Skrýmir
nest þeira alt ī einn bagga, ok lagði ā bak sér; hann gekk
fyrir of daginn, ok steig hēldr stōrum, en sīðan at kveldi

leitaði Skrýmir þeim náttstaðar undir eik nakkvarri mikilli.

65 Þā mælti Skrýmir til Þōrs at hann vill leggjask niðr at sofna; ‘en þēr takið nest-baggann, ok būið til nátt-verðar yðr.’ Þvī næst sofnar Skrýmir, ok hraut fast; en Þōrr tōk nest-baggann ok skal leysa; en svā er at sēgja, sem ū-trūligt mun þykkja, at engi knūt fekk hann leyst, ok engi álar-
70 endann hreyft, svā at þā væri lausari en áðr. Ok er hann sēr at þetta verk mā eigi nýtask, þā varð hann reiðr, greip þā hamarinn Mjöllni tveim hōndum, ok steig fram զðrum fœti at þar er Skrýmir lā, ok lȳstr ī hōfuð honum; en Skrýmir vaknar, ok spyrr hvārt laufs-blað nakkvat felli ī hōfuð honum, eða hvārt þeir hēfði þā matazk, ok sē bünir til rēkkna. Þōrr sēgir at þeir munu þā sofa ganga. Ganga þau þā undir aðra eik. Er þat þēr satt at sēgja, at ekki var þā öttalaust at sofa. En at miðri nátt þā heyrir Þōrr at Skrýmir hrȳtr, ok söfr fast, svā at dunar ī skōginum. Þā
80 stēndr hann upp, ok gēngr til hans, reiðir hamarinn tītt ok hart, ok lȳstr ofan ī miðjan hvirfil honum; hann kēnnir at hamars-muðrinn sökkr djūpt ī hōfuðit. En ī þvī bili vaknar Skrýmir, ok mælti: ‘hvat er nū? fell akarn nakkvat ī hōfuð mēr? eða hvat er tītt um þik, Þōrr?’ En Þōrr gekk apr
85 skyndiliga, ok svarar at hann var þā nývaknaðr, sagði at þā var mið nátt, ok enn væri māl at sofa. Þā hugsaði Þōrr þat, ef hann kvæmi svā ī fóri at slā hann it þriðja hogg, at aldri skyldi hann sjā sik sīðan; liggr nū ok gætir ef Skrýmir sofnaði fast. En lītlu fyrir dagan þā heyrir hann at Skrýmir
90 mun sofnat hafa; stēndr þā upp, ok hleypr at honum, reiðir þā hamarinn af qllu afli ok lȳstr ā þunn-vangann þann er upp vissi; sökkr þā hamarrinn upp at skaptinu. En Skrýmir settisk upp, ok strauk of vangann, ok mælti: ‘hvārt munu fuglar nakkvarir sitja ī trēnu yfir mēr? mik grunaði,
95 er ek vaknaða, at tros nakkvat af kvistunum felli ī hōfuð mēr; hvārt vakir þū, Þōrr? Māl mun vera upp at standa ok klæðask, en ekki eigu þēr nū langa leið fram til borgarinnar er kólluð er Út-garðr. Heyrt hēfi ek at þēr hafið kvisat ī milli yðvar at ek væra ekki lītill maðr vexti, en sjā
100 skulu þēr þar størri mēnn, er þēr komið ī Útgard. Nū mun ek rāða yðr heil-ræði: lāti þēr eigi störliga yfir yðr, ekki

munu hirðmenn Útgardala-loka vel þola þvílíkum kögur-sveinum kópur-yrði; en at զðrum kosti hverfið apr, ok þann ætla ek yðr bætra af at taka. En ef þér vilið fram
 105 fara, þā stefni þér ī austr, en ek ã nū norðr leið til fjalla þessa er nū munu þér sjā mega.’ Tékkr Skrýmir nest-baggarm, ok kastar ã bak sér, ok snýr þvær s braut ī sköginn frā þeim, ok er þess eigi getit at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask.

110 Þórr fór fram ã leið ok þeir félagar, ok gekk fram til miðs dags; þā sā þeir borg standa ã völlum nökkrum, ok settu hnakkann ã bak sér apr, ãðr þeir fengu sét yfir upp; ganga til borgarinnar, ok var grind fyri borg-hliðinu, ok lokin apr. Þórr gekk ã grindina, ok fekk eigi upp lokit; en er þeir
 115 þreyttu at komask ī borgina, þā smugu þeir milli spalanna ok kōmu svā inn; sā þā hóll mikla, ok gengu þannig; var hurðin opin; þā gengu þeir inn, ok sā þar marga menn ã tvā békki, ok flesta örít stóra. Því næst koma þeir fyrir konunginn, Útgardaloka, ok kvöldu hann, en hann leit seint
 120 til þeira, ok glotti um tønn, ok mælti: ‘seint er um langan veg at spryja tīðinda, eða er annan veg en ek hygg, at þessi svein-stauli sē Qkuþórr? en meiri muntu vera en mēr līzk þū; eða hvat íþróttia er þat er þér félagar þykkizk vera við būnir? Engi skal hér vera með oss sā er eigi kunni nakkvars
 125 konar list eða kunnandi um fram flesta menn.’ Þā ségir sā er síðast gekk, er Loki heitir: ‘kann ek þā íþrótt, er ek em al-būinn at reyna, at engi er hér sā inni er skjötara skal eta mat sinn en ek.’ Þā svarar Útgardaloki: ‘Íþrótt er þat, ef þū ęfnir, ok freista skal þā þessar íþróttar;’ kallaði utar ã békkinn at sā er Logi heitir skal ganga ã gölf fram, ok freista
 130 sín ī móti Loka. Þā var tékkt trog eitt, ok borit inn ã hallar-gölfit, ok fylt af slátri; settisk Loki at զðrum ęnda, en Logi at զðrum, ok át hvárr-tvæggja sem tīðast, ok moettusk ī miðju troginu; hafði þā Loki etit slátr alt af beinum, en Logi hafði
 135 ok etit slátr alt ok beinin með, ok svā trogit; ok sýndisk nū öllum sem Loki hęfði lātit leikinn. Þā spyrr Útgardaloki hvat sā inn ungi maðr kunni leika. En Pjálfi ségir at hann mun freista at rænna skeið nökkrur við einn-hværn þann er Útgardaloki fær til. Hann ségir, Útgardaloki, at þetta er

140 gōð Íþrött, ok kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē vel at sēr
 būinn of skjōtleikinn, ef hann skal þessa Íþrött inna; en þō
 lætr hann skjött þessa skulu freista. Stendr þā upp Útgarða-
 loki, ok gengr ût, ok var þar gott skeið at rēnna eptir slēttum
 velli. Þā kallar Útgarðaloki til sīn sveinstaula nakkvarn, er
 145 nefndr er Hugi, ok bað hann rēnna í kópp við Þjálfa. Þā
 taka þeir it fyrsta skeið, ok er Hugi þvī framar at hann
 snýsk aptr í mōti honum at skeiðs enda. Þā mælti Útgarða-
 loki: ‘þurfa muntu, Þjálfi, at leggja þik meir fram, ef þū
 skalt vinna leikinn; en þō er þat satt, at ekki hafa hēr komit
 150 þeir menn er mēr þykkja fōthvatari en svā.’ Þā taka þeir
 aptr annat skeið, ok þā er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs enda,
 ok hann snýsk aptr, þā var langt kōlf-skot til Þjálfa. Þā
 mælti Útgarðaloki: ‘vel þykkir mēr Þjálfi rēnna; en eigi
 trūi ek honum nū at hann vinni leikinn, en nū mun reyna,
 155 er þeir rēnna it þriðja skeiðit.’ Þā taka þeir enn skeið; en
 er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs enda ok snýsk aptr, ok er
 Þjálfi eigi þā kominn á mitt skeiðit; þā segja allir at reynt
 er um þenna leik. Þā spyrr Útgarðaloki Þōr, hvat þeira
 Íþrötta mun vera er hann muni vilja birta fyrir þeim, svā
 160 miklar sōgur sem menn hafa gört um stōrvirki hans. Þā
 mælti Þōrr at hēlzt vill hann þat taka til, at þreyta drykkju
 við einnhvērn mann. Útgarðaloki sēgir at þat mā vel vera;
 ok gengr inn í hollina, ok kallar skutil-svein sinn, biðr at
 hann taki vītis-horn þat, er hirðmenn eru vanir at drekka af.
 165 Þvī næst kömr fram skutilsveinn með horninu, ok fær Þōr í
 hond. Þā mælti Útgarðaloki: ‘af horni þessu þykkir þā
 vel drukkit, ef í einum drykk gengr af, en sumir menn
 drekka af í tveim drykkjum, en engi er svā lītill drykkju-
 maðr, at eigi gangi af í þrimr.’ Þōrr lītr á hornit, ok sýnisk
 170 ekki mikit, ok er þō hēldr langt, en hann er mjök þyrstr;
 tēkr at drekka, ok svelgr allstōrum, ok hyggr at eigi skal
 þurfa at lūta optar at sinni í hornit. En er hann þraut
 örindit, ok hann laut ór horninu, ok sēr hvat leið drykkinum,
 ok līzk honum svā, sem all-lītill munr mun vera at nū sē
 175 lægra í horninu en áðr. Þā mælti Útgarðaloki: ‘vel er
 drukkit, ok eigi til mikit; eigi munda-k trūa, ef mēr væri
 sagt frā, at Ásaþōrr mundi eigi meira drykk drekka; en

þō veit ek at þū munt vilja drekka af ī զðrum drykk.'
 Þórr svarar engu, setr hornit ā munn sér, ok hyggr nū at
 180 hann skal drekka meira drykk, ok þreytir ā drykkjuna, sem honum vannsk til örindi, ok sér enn at stikillinn hornsins vill ekki upp svā mjök sem honum līkar; ok er hann tōk hornit af munni sér ok sér, līzk honum nū svā, sem minna hafi þorrit en ī inu fyrra sinni; er nū gott beranda borð
 185 ã horninu. Þá mælti Útgardaloki: 'hvæt er nū, Þórr?
 muntu nū eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira en þér mun hagr ã vera? Svā līzk mér, ef þū skalt nū drekka af horninu inn þriðja drykkinn, sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr; en ekki muntu mega hér með oss heita svā mikill maðr sem æsir
 190 kalla þík, ef þū görir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika en mér līzk sem um þenna mun vera.' Þá varð Þórr reiðr, setr hornit ã munn sér, ok drekkr sem ákafligast mā hann, ok þreytir sem lengst ã drykkinn; en er hann sā ī hornit, þá hafði nū hélzt nakkvat munr ã fengizk, ok þá býðr hann upp
 195 hornit, ok vill eigi drekka meira. Þá mælti Útgardaloki:
 'auð-sét er nū at mātr þinn er ekki svā mikill sem vēr hugðum; en vill-tu freista um fleiri leika? Sjā mā nū, at ekki nýtir þū hér af.' Þórr svarar: 'freista mā ek enn of nakkvara leika, en undarliga mundi mér þykkja, þá er ek var
 200 heima með ásum, ef þvílīkir drykkir væri svā lītlir kallaðir. En hvat leik vili þér nū bjöða mér?' Þá mælti Útgardaloki: 'þat göra hér ungar sveinar er lītit mark mun at þykkja, at hēfja upp af jorðu kött minn; en eigi munda-k kunna at mæla
 205 þvílīkt við Ásaþör, ef ek hēfða eigi sét fyrr at þū ert miklu minni fyrir þér en ek hugða.' Þvī næst hljōp fram köttr einn grár ã hallargölfit, ok hēldr mikill; en Þórr gekk til, ok tōk hēndi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, ok lypti upp, en köttrinn beygði kēnginn, svā sem Þórr rētti upp hondina; en er Þórr seildisk svā langt upp sem hann mātti lengst, þá lētti
 210 köttrinn einum fœti, ok fær Þórr eigi framit þenna leik. Þá mælti Útgardaloki: 'svā fōr þessi leikr sem mik varði; köttrinn er hēldr mikill, en Þórr er lägr ok lītill hjā stōrmenni þvī sem hér er með oss.' Þá mælti Þórr: 'svā lītinn sem pēr kallið mik, þá gangi nū til einnhvērr, ok fāisk við mik; nū em ek reiðr.' Þá svarar Útgardaloki, ok litask um

ā bækkin, ok mælti: ‘eigi sē ek þann mann hēr inni, er eigi mun lītil-ræði ī þykkja at fāsk við þik;’ ok énn mælti hann: ‘sjām fyrst, kalli mēr hingat kērlinguna, fōstru mīna Þelli, ok fāisk Þórr við hana, ef hann vill; fēlt hēfir hon þā 220 menn er mēr hafa litizk eigi ū-sterkligri en Þórr er.’ Þvī næst gekk ī hóllina kērling ein gómul. Þā mælti Útgarðaloki, at hon skal taka fang við Ásaþór. Ekki er langt um. at göra: svā fōr fang þat at þvī harðara er Þórr knūðisk at fanganu, þvī fastara stōð hon; þā tōk kērling at leita til 225 þragða, ok varð Þórr þā lauss ā fōtum, ok vāru þær sviptingar all-harðar, ok eigi lēngi āðr en Þórr fell ā knē qðrum fœti. Þā gekk til Útgarðaloki, bað þau hætta fanganu, ok sagði svā, at Þórr mundi eigi þurfa at bjöða fleirum mōnum fang ī hans hóll; var þā ok liðit ā nātt, vīsaði Útgarðaloki 230 Þór ok þeim fēlögum til sætis, ok dvēljask þar nātt-langt ī gōðum fagnaði.

En at morgni, þegar dagaði, stendr Þórr upp ok þeir 235 fēlagar, klæða sik, ok eru būnir braut at ganga. Þā kom þar Útgarðaloki, ok lēt setja þeim borð; skorti þā eigi gōðan fagnað, mat ok drykk. En er þeir hafa matazk, þā snūask þeir til fērðar. Útgarðaloki fylgir þeim ūt, gengr með þeim braut ör borginni; en at skilnaði þā mælti Útgarðaloki til Þórs, ok spyrr hvērnig honum þykkir fērð sīn orðin, eða hvārt hann hēfir hitt rīkara mann nakkvarn en 240 sik. Þórr svarar at eigi mun hann þat sēgja, at eigi hafi hann mikla ū-scēmð farit ī þeira við-skiptum; ‘en þō veit ek at þér munuð kalla mik lītinn mann fyrir mēr, ok uni ek þvī illa.’ Þā mælti Útgarðaloki: ‘nū skal sēgja þér it sanna, er þū ert ūt kominn ör borginni—ok ef ek lifi ok mega-k 245 rāða, þā skaltu aldri optar ī hana koma; ok þat veit trūa mīn, at aldri hēfðir þū ī hana komit, ef ek hēfða vitat āðr at þū hēfðir svā mikinn krapt með þēr, ok þū hafðir svā nær haft oss mikilli ū-föru. En sjōn-hvērfingar hēfi ek gört þēr, svā at fyrsta sinn, er ek fann þik ā skōginum, kom ek til 250 fundar við yðr; ok þā er þū skyldir leysa nestbaggann, þā hafða-k bundit með gres-järni, en þū fannt eigi hvar upp skyldi lūka. En þvī næst laust þū mik með hamrinum þrjū hogg, ok var it fyrsta minst, ok var þō svā mikit, at mēr

mundi ǫndask til bana, ef ã hẽfði komit; en þar er þū sātt
255 hjā høll minni set-berg, ok þar sātt-u ofan ī þrjā dala fer-
skeytta ok einn djūpastan, þat vāru hamarspor þin; setber-
ginu brā ek fyrir hoggin en eigi sātt þū þat. Svā var ok of
leikana, er þēr þreyttuð við hirðmenn mīna. Þā var þat it
260 fyrsta, er Loki görði; hann var mjók soltinn, ok ãt tītt; en
sā er Logi hēt, þat var villi-eldr, ok bréndi hann eigi seinna
slātrit en trogit. En er Þjālfí þreytti rāsina við þann er
Hugi hēt, þat var hugi minn, ok var Þjālfa eigi vænt at
þreyta skjōt-færi við hann. En er þū drakkt af horninu, ok
þötti þēr seint līða,—en þat veit trūa mīn, at þā varð þat
265 undr, er ek munda eigi trūa at vera mætti; annarr ǫndir
hornsins var ùt ī hafi, en þat sāttu eigi; en nū, er þū kömr
til sævarins, þā mun-tu sjā mega, hvērn þurð þū hēfir drukkit
ã sænum.’ Pat eru nū fjörur kallaðar. Ok enn mælti hann:
‘eigi þötti mēr hitt minna vera vert, er þū lyptir upp kēt-
270 tinum, ok þēr satt at sēgja, þā hræddusk allir þeir er sā,
er þū lyptir af jorðu einum fætinum; en sā kōtr var eigi
sem þēr sýndisk; þat var Miðgarðs-ormr, er liggr um lönd
oll, ok vannsk honum varliga lengðin til, at jorðina tœki
sporðr ok hofuð; ok svā langt seildisk þū upp at skamt var
275 þā til himins. En hitt var ok mikit undr um fangit, er þū
fekkzk við Elli; fyrir þvī at engi hēfir sā orðit, ok engi
mun verða, ef svā gamall er at elli bīðr, at eigi komi ellipsis
øllum til falls. Ok er nū þat sātt at sēgja, at vēr munum
skiljask, ok mun þā bētr hvārratvæggju handar at þēr komið
280 eigi optar mik at hitta; ek mun enn annat sinn vērja borg
mīna með þvīlikum vēlum eða qðrum, svā at ekki vald munu
þēr ã mēr fā.’ En er Þórr heyrði þessa tōlu, greip hann til
hamarsins, ok bregðr ã lopt; en er hann skal fram reiða, þā
sēr hann þar hvērgi Útgardaloka, ok þā snýsk hann aptr til
285 borgarinnar, ok ætlask þā fyrir at brjōta borgina; þā sēr
hann þar vollu viða ok fagra, en enga borg. Snýsk hann
þā aptr, ok fērr leið sina, til þess er hann kom aptr ī Þrūð-
vanga.

Chapter 8

Balder

Annarr sonr Ōðins er Baldr, ok er frā honum gott at
sēgja: hann er bęztr, ok hann lofa allir. Hann er svā fagr
ā-litum ok bjartr svā at lysisir af honum; ok eitt gras er svā
hvītt at jafnat er til Baldrs brār, þat er allra grasa hvītast;
5 ok þar ęptir māttu marka hans fegrð, bæði ā hār ok ā līki;
hann er vitrastr āsanna, ok fegrstr taliðr ok līknsamastr. En
sū nāttūra fylgir honum at engi mā haldask dōmr hans.
Hann býr þar sem heitir Breiða-blik, þat er ā himni; í þeim
stað mā ekki vera ū-hreint, svā sem hēr sēgir:

10 Breiðablik heita, þar er Baldr hēfir
 sēr of görva sali;
í þvī landi er ek liggja veit
 fæsta feikn-stafi.

Chapter 9

The Death of Balder

Þat er upphaf þessar sögu, at Baldr inn góða dreymði drauma stóra ok hættliga um líf sitt. En er hann sagði ásunum draumana, þā báru þeir saman rāð sín, ok var þat gört at beiða griða Baldri fyrir alls konar háska; ok Frigg tók svardaga til þess, at eira skyldu Baldri eldr ok vatn, jārn ok alls konar málmr, steinar, jörðin, viðirnir, söttirnar, dýrin, fuglarnir, eitr, ormar. En er þetta var gört ok vitat, þā var þat skemtun Baldrs ok ásanna at hann skyldi standa upp á þingum, en allir aðrir skyldu sumir skjóta á hann, sumir 5 höggva til, sumir bærja grjóti. En hvat sem at var gört, sakaði hann ekki, ok þótti þetta óllum mikill frami. En er þetta sā Loki Laufeyjar-son, þā líkaði honum illa er Baldr sakaði ekki. Hann gekk til Fēn-salar til Friggjar, ok brā sér í konu líki; þā spyrr Frigg ef sū kona vissi hvat æsir 10 hofðusk at á þinginu. Hon sagði at allir skutu at Baldri, ok þat, at hann sakaði ekki. Þā mælti Frigg: ‘eigi munu vāpn eða viðir granda Baldri; eiða hęfi ek þegit af óllum þeim.’ Þā spyrr konan: ‘hafa allir hlutir eiða unnit at eira Baldri?’ Þā svarar Frigg: ‘vex viðar-teinungr einn fyrir 15 vestan Val-höll; sā er Mistilteinn kallaðr; sā þótti mēr ungr at kręfja eiðsins.’ Því næst hvarf konan á braut; en Loki tók Mistiltein ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings. En Höðr stóð utarliga í mannhringinum, því at hann var blindr. Þā mælti Loki við hann: ‘hví skýtr þū ekki at Baldri?’ Hann svarar: 20 ‘því at ek sē eigi, hvar Baldr er, ok þat annat, at ek em 25

vapnlauss.' Þā mælti Loki: 'gör-ðu þō ī līking annarra, manna, ok veit Baldri scemð sem aðrir mēnn; ek mun vīsa þēr til, hvar hann stendr; skjöt at honum vēndi þessum.'

Höðr tōk Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri at tilvīsun Loka;

30 flaug skotit ī gegnum hann, ok fell hann dauðr til jarðar; ok hēfir þat mest ū-happ verit unnit með goðum ok mōnum.

Þā er Baldr var fallinn, þā fellusk ǫllum āsum orð-tök, ok svā hēndr at taka til hans; ok sā hvērr til annars, ok vāru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; en engi

35 mātti hēfna: þar var svā mikill griða-staðr. En þā er æsirnir freistuðu at mæla, þā var hitt þō fyrr, at grātrinn kom upp, svā at engi mātti ǫðrum sēgja með orðunum frā sīnum harmi. En Óðinn bar þeim mun vērst þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn, hvērsu mikil af-taka ok missa

40 āsunum var ī frā-falli Baldrs. En er goðin vitkuðusk, þā mælti Frigg ok spurði, hvērr sā væri með āsum, er eignask vildi allar āstir hennar ok hylli, ok vili hann rīða ā hēl-veg ok freista ef hann fāi fundit Baldr, ok bjöða Hēlju ūt-lausn,

45 ef hon vill lāta fara Baldr heim ī Ás-garð. En sā er nēfndr Hērmōðr inn hvati, sonr Óðins, er til þeirar farar varð. Þā var tēkinn Sleipnir, hestr Óðins, ok leiddr fram, ok steig Hērmōðr ā þann hest, ok hleypði braut.

En æsirnir tōku līk Baldrs ok fluttu til sævar. Hringhorni hēt skip Baldrs, hann var allra skipa mestr; hann

50 vildu goðin fram setja, ok göra þar ā bāl-fōr Baldrs; en skipit gekk hvērgi fram. Þā var sēnt ī Jötunheima ęptir gȳgi þeiri er Hyrrokin hēt; en er hon kom, ok reið vargi, ok hafði hogg-orm at taumum, þā hljōp hon af hestinum, en Óðinn kallaði til ber-sērki fjōra at gæta hestsins, ok fengu

55 þeir eigi haldit, nema þeir fēldi hann. Þā gekk Hyrrokin ā fram-stafn nōkkvans, ok hratt fram ī fyrsta við-bragði, svā at eldr hraut ör hlunnunum, ok lōnd ǫll skulfu. Þā varð Pōrr reiðr, ok greip hamarinn, ok mundi þā brjōta hōfuð hēnnar, ãðr en goðin ǫll bāðu hēnni friðar. Þā var borit

60 ût ā skipit līk Baldrs; ok er þat sā kona hans, Nanna, Neps dōttir, þā sprakk hon af harmi, ok dō; var hon borin ā bālit, ok slēgit ī eldi. Þā stōð Pōrr at, ok vīgði bālit með Mjöllni; en fyrir fōtum hans rann dvergr nakkvarr, sā er

Litr nefndr; en Þórr spryndi foeti sínum á hann, ok hratt honum í eldinn, ok brann hann. En at þessi brénnu sötti margs konar þjóð: fyrst at segja frá Óðni, at með honum fór Frigg ok valkyrjur ok hrafnar hans; en Freyr ók í kerru með gælti þeim er Gullin-bursti heitir eða Slíðrug-tanni; en Heimdallr reið hesti þeim er Gull-toppr heitir; en Freyja kóttum sínum. Þar kömr ok mikil fólk hrímpursa, ok berg-
risar. Óðinn lagði á bálit gullhring þann er Draupnir heitir; honum fylgði síðan sū náttúra, at hina níundu hvørja nátt drupu af honum átta gullhringar jafn-hofigir. Hestr Baldrs var leiddr á bálit með ollu reiði.

75 En þat er at sēgja frā Hērmōði, at hann reið nīu nætr
dökkva dala ok djūpa, svā at hann sā ekki, fyrr en hann
kom til ārinnar Gjallar, ok reið á Gjallar-brūna; hon er
þokð lýsi-gulli. Mōðguðr er nefnd mær sū er gætir brūar-
innar; hon spurði hann at nafni eða ætt, ok sagði at hinn
80 fyrra dag riðu um brūna fimm fylki dauðra manna; ‘en eigi
dynr brūin minnr undir einum þér, ok eigi hēfir þū lit dauðra
manna; hvī rīðr þū hēr á hēlveg?’ Hann svarar at ‘ek
skal rīða til hēljar at leita Baldrs, eða hvārt hēfir þū nakkvat
sēt Baldr á hēlvegi?’ En hon sagði at Baldr hafði þar
85 riðit um Gjallarbrú; ‘en niðr ok norðr liggr hēlvegr.’ Þā
reið Hērmōðr þar til er hann kom at hēl-grindum; þā steig
hann af hestinum, ok gyrði hann fast, steig upp, ok keyrði
hann sporum, en hestrinn hljōp svā hart, ok yfir grindina, at
hann kom hvērgi nær. Þā reið Hērmōðr heim til hallar-
90 innar, ok steig af hesti, gekk inn í hóllina, sā þar sitja í
qondvegi Baldr, brōður sinn; ok dvalðisk Hērmōðr þar um
nāttina. En at morgni þā beiddisk Hērmōðr af Hēlju at
Baldr skyldi rīða heim með honum, ok sagði hvērsu mikill
95 grātr var með āsum. En Hēl sagði at þat skyldi svā reyna,
hvārt Baldr var svā āst-sæll sem sagt er; ‘ok ef allir hlutir í
heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, grāta hann, þā skal hann fara
til āsa aprtr, en haldask með Hēlju, ef nakkvarr mællr við,
eða vill eigi grāta.’ Þā stōð Hērmōðr upp, en Baldr leiðir
100 hann út ör hóllinni, ok tōk hringinn Draupni, ok sēndi Óðni
til minja, en Nanna sēndi Frigg ripti ok énn fleiri gjafar,
Fullu fingr-gull. Þā reið Hērmōðr aprtr leið sīna, ok kom í

Āsgarð, ok sagði qli ll tīðindi þau er hann hafði sēt ok heyrta.

Þvī næst sēndu æsir um allan heim örind-reka, at biðja
at Baldr væri grātinn òr hēlju; en allir görðu þat, mēnninir,
ok kykvendin, ok jorðin, ok steinarnir, ok trē, ok allr mālmr;
svā sem þū munt sēt hafa, at þessir hlutir grāta, þā er þeir
koma òr frosti ok i hita. Þā er sēndi-mēnn fōru heim, ok
hōfðu vel rekit sīn örindi, finna þeir i hēlli nōkkurum hvar
gȳgr sat; hon nefndisk Þókk. Peir biðja hana grāta Baldr
òr hēlju. Hon svarar:

‘Þókk mun grāta þurrum tārum
Baldrs bálfarar;
kyks nē dauðs naut-k-a-k karls sonar;
haldi Hēl þvī es hēfir!’

En þess geta mēnn, at þar hafi verit Loki Laufeyjar-son,
er flest hēfir ilt gört með āsum.

Chapter 10

Hēðinn and Hogni

Konungr sā er Hogni er nefndr ātti dōttur, er Hildr hēt. Hana tōk at hér-fangi konungr sā er Hēðinn hēt, Hjarrandasón. Þā var Hogni konungr farinn ī konunga-stefnu; en er hann spurði at hérjat var ī ríki hans, ok dōttir hans var ī braut tēkin, þā fōr hann með sīnu liði at leita Hēðins, ok spurði til hans at Hēðinn hafði siglt norðr með landi. Þā er Hogni konungr kom ī Noreg, spurði hann at Hēðinn hafði siglt vestr um haf. Þā siglir Hogni ęptir honum allt til Orkn-eyja; ok er hann kom þar sem heitir Hā-ey, þā var þar fyrir Hēðinn með lið sitt. Þā fōr Hildr ā fund fōður sīns, ok bauð honum mēn at sætt af hēndi Hēðins, en ī qðru orði sagði hon at Hēðinn væri būinn at bērjask, ok ætti Hogni af honum engrar vægðar vān. Hogni svārar stirt dōttur sinni; en er hon hitti Hēðin, sagði hon honum, at Hogni vildi enga sætt, ok bað hann būask til orrostu, ok svā góra þeir hvārir-tveggju, ganga upp ā eyna, ok fylkja liðinu. Þā kallar Hēðinn ā Hognna, māg sinn, ok bauð honum sætt ok mikit gull at bōtum. Þā svarar Hogni: ‘of sīð bauzt-u þetta, ef þū vill sættask, þvī at nū hēfi ek drēgit Dāins-leif, er dvergarnir görðu, er manns bani skal verða, hvért sinn er bērt er, ok aldri bilar ī hoggvi, ok ekki sār grœr, ef þar skeinisk af.’ Þā svarar Hēðinn: ‘sverði hōlir þū þar, en eigi sigri; þat kalla ek gott hvért er drōttinholt er.’ Þā hōfu þeir orrostu þā er Hjaðninga-vīg er kallat, ok børðusk þann dag allan, ok at kveldi fōru konungar til

skipa. En Hildr gekk of nāttina til valsins, ok vakði upp
með fjölkynni alla þā er dauðir vāru; ok annan dag gengu
konungarnir á vīg-völlinn ok børðusk, ok svā allir þeir er
felli hinn fyrra daginn. Fōr svā sū orrosta hvērn dag ęptir
³⁰ annan, at allir þeir er fellu, ok qli vāpn þau er lāgu á vīgvelli,
ok svā hlīfar, urðu at grjōti. En er dagaði, stōðu upp allir
dauðir mēnn, ok børðusk, ok qli vāpn vāru þā nȳ. Svā er
sagt í kvæðum, at Hjaðningar skulu svā bīða ragna-rökrs.

Chapter 11

The Death of Olaf Tryggvason

Sveinn konungr tjūgu-skegg ātti Sigrīði hina stōr-rāðu.
Sigrīðr var hinn mesti û-vinr Ōlāfs konungs Tryggva-sonar;
ok fann þat til saka at Ōlāfr konungr hafði slitit einka-málum
við hana, ok lostit hana ī and-lit. Hon eggjaði mjók Svein
5 konung til at halda orrostu við Ōlāf konung Tryggvason, ok
kom hon svā sīnum for-tolum at Sveinn konungr var full-
kominn at göra þetta rāð. Ok snimma um vārit sēndi
Sveinn konungr mēnn austr til Svī-pjöðar ā fund Ōlāfs
konungs Svīa-konungs, māgs sīns, ok Eirīks jarls; ok lēt sēgja
10 þeim at Ōlāfr, Noregs konungr, hafði leiðangr ūti, ok ætlaði
at fara um sumarit til Vind-lands. Fylgði þat orð-sēnding
Dana-konungs, at þeir Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl skyldi
hēr ūti hafa, ok fara til mōts við Svein konung, skyldu
þeir þā allir samt læggja til orrostu við Ōlāf konung Tryggva-
15 son. En Ōlāfr Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl vāru þessar
fērðar al-būnir, ok drōgu þā saman skipa-hēr mikinn af Svīa-
vēldi, fōru þvī liði suðr til Dan-markar ok kvāmu þar svā,
at Ōlāfr konungr Tryggvason hafði āðr austr siglt. Þeir
Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl heldu til fundar við Danakonung,
20 ok hōfðou þā allir saman ū-grynni hērs.

Sveinn konungr, þā er hann hafði sēnt eptir hērinum,
þā sēndi hann Sigvalda jarl til Vindlands at njōsna um fērð
Ōlāfs konungs Tryggvasonar, ok gildra svā til, at fundr
þeira Sveins konungs mætti verða. Fērr þā Sigvaldi jarl
25 leið sīna, ok kom fram ā Vindlandi, fōr til Jōmsborgar, ok

síðan á fund Ólæfs konungs Tryggvasonar. Vāru þar mikil vināttu-mál þeira á meðal, kom jarl sér í hinn mesta kærleik við Ólaf konung. Ástríðr kona jarls, döttir Burizleifs konungs, var vinr mikill Ólæfs konungs, ok var þat mjök af hinum

30 fyrrum tengðum, er Ólafr konungr hafði átt Geiru, systur hennar. Sigvaldi jarl var maðr vitr ok rāðugr; en er hann kom sér í rāða-gerð við Ólaf konung, þā dvalði hann mjök férðina hans austan at sigla, ok fann til þess mjök ýmsa hluti.

En lið Ólæfs konungs lét geysi illa, ok vāru mēnn mjök

35 heim-fūsir, er þeir lāgu albūnir, en veðr byr-væn. Sigvaldi jarl fekk njōsn leyniliga af Danmörk, at þā var austan kominn hērr Svīakonungs, ok Eiríkr jarl hafði þā ok būinn sinn hēr, ok þeir hofðingjarnir mundu þā koma austr undir Vindland, ok þeir hofðu á kveðit, at þeir mundu bīða Ólæfs konungs

40 við ey þā er Svolðr heitir, svā þat, at jarl skyldi svā til stilla at þeir mætti þar finna Ólaf konung.

Þā kom pati nakkvarr til Vindlands, at Sveinn Dana-konungr hefði hēr ūti, ok görðisk brātt sā kurr, at Sveinn Danakonungr mundi vilja finna Ólaf konung. En Sigvaldi jarl sēgir konungi: ‘ekki er þat rāð Sveins konungs at leggja til bardaga við þik með Dana-hēr einn saman, svā mikinn hēr sem þēr hafið. En ef yðr er nakkvarr grunr á þvī, at ū-friðr muni fyrir, þā skal ek fylgja yðr með mīnu liði, ok þótti þat styrkr vera fyrr, hvar sem Jōms-vīkingar

50 fylgðu hofðingjum; mun ek fā þēr ellifu skip vel skipuð.’ Konungr jātti þessu. Var þā lītit veðr ok hag-stött; lét konungr þā leysa flotann, ok blāsa til brott-løgu. Drōgu mēnn þā segl sīn, ok gengu meira smā-skipin ɔll, ok sigldu þau undan á haf ūt. En jarl sigldi nær konungs-skipinu,

55 ok kallaði til þeira, bað konung sigla eptir sēr: ‘mēr er kunnast,’ sēgir hann, ‘hvar djūpast er um eyja-sundin, en þēr munuð þess þurfa með þau in stōru skipin.’ Sigldi þā jarl fyrir með sīnum skipum. Hann hafði ellifu skip, en konungr sigldi eptir honum með sinum stōr-skipum,

60 hafði hann þar ok ellifu skip, en allr annarr hērrinn sigldi ūt á hafit. En er Sigvaldi jarl sigldi utan at Svolðr, þā röri á mōti þeim skūta ein. Peir sēgja jarli at hērr Dana-konungs lā þar í hōfninni fyrir þeim. Þā lét jarl hlaða

seglunum, ok rōa þeir inn undir eyna.

65 Sveinn Danakonungr ok Ólāfr Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl vāru þar þā með allan hēr sinn; þā var fagrt veðr ok bjart sōl-skin. Gengu þeir nū upp ā hōlminn allir hōfðingjar með miklar sveitir manna, ok sā er skipin sigldu ùt ā hafit mjök mōrg saman. Ok nū sjā þeir hvar siglir eitt mikit skip ok glæsilit; þā mæltu bāðir konungarnir: ‘þetta er mikit skip ok ákafliga fagrt, þetta mun vera Ormrinn langi.’ Eirīkr jarl svarar ok sēgir: ‘ekki er þetta Ormr hinn langi.’ Ok svā var sem hann sagði; þetta skip átti Eindriði af Gimsum. Lītlu sīðar sā þeir hvar annat skip sigldi miklu meira en hit fyrra. Þā mælti Sveinn konungr: ‘hræddr er Ólāfr Tryggvason nū, eigi þorir hann at sigla með hōfuðin ā skipi sīnu.’ Þā sēgir Eirīkr jarl: ‘ekki er þetta konungs skip, kēnni ek þetta skip ok seglit, þvī at stafat er seglit, þat ā Erlingr Skjálgsson; lātum sigla þā, bētra er oss skarð ok missa ī flota Ólāfs konungs en þetta skip þar svā būit.’ En stundu sīðar sā þeir ok kēndu skip Sigvalda jarls, ok viku þan þannig at hōlmanum. Þā sā þeir hvar sigldu þrjū skip, ok var eitt mikit skip. Mælti þā Sveinn konungr, biðr þā ganga til skipa sinna, sēgir at þar fērr Ormrinn langi. Eirīkr jarl mælti: ‘mōrg hafa þeir qnnur stōr skip ok glæsiliq en Orm hinn langa, bīðum ẽnn.’ Þā mæltu mjök margir mēnn: ‘eigi vill Eirīkr jarl nū bērjask, ok hēfna fōður sīns; þetta er skömm mikil, svā at spyrjask mun um qll lōnd, ef vēr liggjum hēr með jafn-miklu liði, en Ólāfr konungr sigli ā hafit ùt hēr hjā oss sjālfum.’ En er þeir hōfðu þetta talat um hrīð, þā sā þeir hvar sigldu fjogur skip, ok eitt af þeim var drēki all-mikill ok mjök gull-būinn. Þā stōð upp Sveinn konungr, ok mælti: ‘hātt mun Ormrinn bera mik ī kveld, honum skal ek stýra.’ Þā mæltu margir, at Ormrinn var furðu mikit skip ok frītt, ok rausn mikil at lāta góra slíkt skip. Þā mælti Eirīkr jarl, svā at nakkvarir mēnn heyrðu: ‘þōtt Ólāfr konungr hēfði ekki meira skip en þetta, þā mundi Sveinn konungr þat aldri fā af honum með einn saman Danahēr.’ Dreif þā fólkit til skipanna, ok rāku af tjöldin, ok ætluðu at būask skjōtliga. En er hōfðingjar rœddu þetta milli sīn, sem nū er sagt, þā sā þeir, hvar sigldu þrjū

skip all-mikil, ok fjörða sīðast, ok var þat Ormrinn langi.
 En þau hin störu skip, er aðr hofðu siglt, ok þeir hugðu
 at Ormrinn væri, þat var hit fyrra Traninn, en hit sīðara
¹⁰⁵ Ormrinn skammi. En þā er þeir sā Orminn langa, kēndu
 allir, ok mælti þā engi ī mōt, at þar mundi sigla Ólāfr
 Tryggvason; gengu þā til skipanna, ok skipuðu til at-
 lögunnar. Vāru þat einkamāl þeira hofðingja, Sveins konungs,
 Ólāfs konungs, Eirīks jarls, at sinn þriðjung Noregs skyldi
¹¹⁰ eignask hvērr þeira, ef þeir feldi Ólaf konung Tryggvason;
 en sā þeira hofðingja er fyrst gengi ā Orminn, skyldi eignask
 alt þat hlut-skipti er þar fengisk, ok hvērr þeira þau skip
 er sjālfr hryði. Eirīkr jarl hafði barða einn geysi mikinn,
 er hann var vanr at hafa ī viking; þar var skegg ā ofan-
¹¹⁵ verðu barðinu hvārutvēggja, en niðr frā jārn-spóng þykk ok
 svā breið sem barðit, ok tōk alt ī sæ ofan.

Þā er þeir Sigvaldi jarl rōru inn undir hōlminn, þā sā
 þat þeir Porkell dyðrill af Trananum ok aðrir skip-stjōrn-
 ar-menn, þeir er með honum fōru, at jarl snöri skipum
¹²⁰ undir hōlmann; þā hlōðu þeir ok seglum, ok rōru ęptir
 honum, ok kólluðu til þeira, spurðu, hvī þeir fōru svā. Jarl
 sęgir, at hann vill bīða Ólāfs konungs: ‘ok er meiri vān at
 ūfriðr sē fyrir oss.’ Lētu þeir þā fljōta skipin, þar til er
 Porkell nęfja kom með Orminn skamma, ok þau þrjū skip
¹²⁵ er honum fylgðu. Ok vāru þeim sōgð hin sōmu tīðindi;
 hlōðu þeir þā ok sīnum seglum, ok lētu fljōta, ok biðu
 Ólāfs konungs. En þā er konungrinn sigldi innan at hōl-
 manum, þā rōri allr hērrinn ût ā sundit fyrir þā. En er
¹³⁰ þeir sā þat, þa bāðu þeir konunginn sigla leið sīna, en
 leggja eigi til orrostu við svā mikinn hēr. Konungr svarar
 hātt, ok stōð upp ī lyptingunni: ‘lāti ofan seglit, ekki skulu
 mīnir mēnn hyggja ā flötta, ek hēfi aldri flýit ī orrostu, rāði
 Guð fyrir līfi mīnu, en aldri mun ek ā flötta leggja.’ Var svā
 gört sem konungr mælti.

¹³⁵ Ólāfr konungr lēt blāsa til sam-lōgu ǫllum skipum sīnum.
 Var konungs skip ī miðju liði, en þar ā annat borð Ormrinn
 skammi, en ā annat borð Traninn. En þā er þeir tōku
 at tengja stafna ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma,
 ok er konungr sā þat, kallaði hann hātt, bað þā leggja

¹⁴⁰ fram bætr hit mikla skipit, ok lāta þat eigi aptast vera allra skipa ī hérinum. Þā svarar Úlfr hinn rauði: ‘ef Orminn skal því lengra fram leggja, sem hann er lengri en ɔnnur skip, þā mun á-vint verða um soxin ī dag.’ Konungr sēgir: ‘eigi vissa ek at ek ætta stafnbūann bæði rauðan ok ragan.’

¹⁴⁵ Úlfr mælti: ‘vér þū eigi meir baki lyptingina en ek mun stafninn.’ Konungr helt á boga, ok lagði ör á stréng, ok snöri at Úlfri. Úlfr mælti: ‘skjöt annan veg, konungr ī þannig sem meiri er þorfin; þér vinn ek þat er ek vinn.’

Ólæfr konungr stóð ī lyptingu ā Orminum, bar hann hātt mjök; hann hafði gyltan skjold ok gull-roðinn hjálm; var hann auð-kendr frā ɔðrum mōnum: hann hafði rauðan kyrti stuttan utan yfir brynu. En er Ólæfr konungr sā at riðluðusk flotarnir, ok upp vāru sett mérki fyrir hofðingjum, þā spyrr hann: ‘hværr er hofðingi fyrir liði því er gegnt oss er?’ Honum var sagt at þar var Sveinn konungr tjūguskegg með Danahér. Konungr svarar: ‘ekki hræðumk vēr bleyður þær, engi er hugr ī Dōnum. En hværr hofðingi fylgir þeim mérkjum er þar eru ùt ífrā ā höegra veg?’ Honum var sagt at þar var Ólæfr konungr með Svīa-hér. Ólæfr konungr sēgir: ‘bætra væri Svīum heima at sleikja um blōtbolla sīna en ganga ā Orminn undir vāpn yður. En hværir eigu þau hin stōru skip, er þar liggja ùt á bak-borða Dōnum?’ ‘Par er,’ sēgja þeir ‘Eiríkr jarl Hākonar-son.’ Þā svaraði Ólæfr konungr: ‘hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, ok oss er vān snarpligrar orrostu af því liði; þeir eru Norð-menn, sem vēr erum.’

Sīðan greiða konungar at-rōðr. Lagði Sveinn konungr sitt skip móti Orminum langa, en Ólæfr konungr Søenski lagði ùt frā, ok stakk stófnum at yzta skipi Ólæfs konungs ¹⁷⁰ Tryggvasonar, en ɔðrum megin Eiríkr jarl. Tōksk þar þā hørð orrostu. Sigvaldi jarl lēt skotta við sīn skip, ok lagði ekki til orrostu.

Pessi orrostu var hin snarpasta ok all-mann-skœð. Fram-byggjar ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma ok Trananum ¹⁷⁵ færðu akkeri ok stafn-ljā ī skip Sveins konungs, en áttu vāpnin at bera niðr undir fœtr sēr; hruðu þeir ɔll þau skip er þeir fengu haldit. En konungrinn Sveinn ok þat lið er

undan komsk flýði á ɔnnur skip, ok þar næst lögðu þeir
frā òr skot-máli. Ok fōr þessi hērr svā sem gat Ōlāfr
180 konungr Tryggvason. Þā lagði þar at ī staðinn Ōlāfr
Svīakonungr; ok þegar er þeir koma nær stōrskipum, þā
fōr þeim sem hinum, at þeir lētu lið mikit ok sum skip sīn,
ok lögðu frā við svā būit. En Eiríkr jarl sī-byrði Barðanum
við hit yzta skip Ōlāfs konungs, ok hrauð hann þat, ok hjō
185 þegar þat òr tengslum, en lagði þā at þvī, er þar var næst,
ok barðisk til þess er þat var hroðit. Tök þā liðit at hlaupa
af hinum smærum skipunum, ok upp á stōrskipin. En Eiríkr
jarl hjō hvért òr tengslunum, svā sem hroðit var. En Danir
ok Svīar lögðu þā ī skotmál ok ɔllum megin at skipum Ōlāfs
190 konungs, en Eiríkr jarl lā ávalt sībyrt við skipin, ok átti
hogg-orrostu. En svā sem menn fellu á skipum hans, þā
gengu aðrir upp ī staðinn, Svīar ok Danir. Þā var orrosta
hin snarpasta, ok fell þā mjók liðit, ok kom svā at lykðum,
at ɔll vāru hroðin skip Ōlāfs konungs Tryggvasonar nema
195 Ormrinn langi; var þar þā alt lið á komit, þat er vīgt var
hans manna. Þā lagði Eiríkr jarl Barðanum at Orminum
langa sībyrt, ok var þar hoggorrosta.

Eirlíkr jarl var ī fyrir-rūmi á skipi sīnu, ok var þar fylkt
með skjald-borg. Var þā bæði hoggorrosta, ok spjötum lagit,
200 ok kastat ɔllu þvī er til vāpna var, en sumir skutu boga-skoti
eða hand-skoti. Var þa svā mikill vāpnaburðr á Orminn, at
varla mātti hlífum við koma, er svā þykt flugu spjöt ok ɔrvar;
þvī at ɔllum megin lögðu hērskip at Orminum. En menn
Ōlāfs konungs vāru þā svā ðōdir, at þeir hljópu upp á borðin,
205 til þess at nā með sverðs-hoggum at drepa fōlkit. En margin
lögðu eigi svā undir Orminn, at þeir vildi ī hoggorrostu vera.
En Ōlāfs menn gengu flestir ût af borðunum, ok gāðu eigi
annars en þeir bērðisk á slēttum vēlli, ok sukku niðr með
vāpnum sīnum.

210 Einarr þambar-skelfir var á Orminum aprtr ī krappa-rūmi;
hann skaut af boga, ok var allra manna harð-skeytastr.
Einarr skaut at Eiríki jarli, ok laust ī stýris-hnakkann fyrir
ofan hofuð jarli, ok gekk alt upp á reyr-bondin. Jarl leit til,
ok spurði ef þeir vissi, hvērr skaut. En jafn-skjött kom
215 ɔnnur ɔr svā nær jarli, at flaug milli sīðunna ok handarinnar,

ok svā aptr ī hofða-fjolína, at langt stōð ût broddrinn. Pā
 mælti jarl við mann þann er sumir nefna Finn, en sumir
 sēgja at hann væri Finskr, sā var hinn mesti bog-maðr:
 ‘skjöt-tu mann þann hinn mikla ī krapparūminu!’ Finn
²²⁰ skaut, ok kom ɔrin ā boga Einars miðjan, ī þvī bili er Einarr
 drō it þriðja sinn bogann. Brast þā boginn ī tvā hluti. Pā
 mælti Ólāfr konungr: ‘hvat brast þar svā hātt?’ Einarr
 svarar: ‘Noregr ör hendi þér, konungr!’ ‘Eigi mun svā
²²⁵ mikill brestr at orðinn,’ sēgir konungr, ‘tak boga minn, ok
 skjöt af,’ ok kastaði boganum til hans. Einarr tōk bogann,
 ok drō þegar fyrir odd ɔrvarinnar, ok mælti: ‘ofveikr,
 ofveikr allvalds boginn!’ ok kastaði aptr boganum; tōk þā
 skjöld sinn ok sverð, ok barðisk.

Ólāfr konungr Tryggvason stōð ī lypting ā Orminum, ok
²³⁰ skaut optast um daginn, stundum bogaskoti, en stundum
 gaflökum, ok jafnan tveim sēnn. Hann sā fram ā skipit, ok
 sā sīna mēnn reiða sverðin ok hoggva tītt, ok sā at illa bitu;
 mælti þā hātt: ‘hvārt reiði þér svā slæliga sverðin, er ek sē
 at ekki bīta yör?’ Maðr svarar: ‘sverð vār eru slæ ok
²³⁵ brotin mjök.’ Pā gekk konungr ofan ī fyrirrūmit ok lauk
 upp hāsætis-kistuna, tōk þar ör morg sverð hvoss, ok fekk
 mōnum. En er hann tōk niðr hinni hœgri hendi, þā sā
 mēnn at blōð rann ofan undan bryn-stūkunni; en engi vissi
 hvar hann var sārr.

Mest var vórnin ā Orminum ok mannskœðust af fyrirrūms-
²⁴⁰ mōnum ok stafnbūum; þar var hvārtvæggja, valit mest
 mann-fölkit ok hæst borðin. En lið fell fyrst um mitt skipit.
 Ok þā er fātt stōð manna upp um siglu-skeið, þā rēð Eiríkr
 jarl til upp-göngunnar, ok kom upp ā Orminn við fimbanda
²⁴⁵ mann. Pā kom ī mōt honum Hyrningr, māgr Ólāfs konungs,
 með sveit manna, ok varð þar inn harðasti bardagi, ok lauk
 svā, at jarl hrókk ofan aptr ā Barðann; en þeir mēnn er
 honum hofðu fylgt fellu sumir, en sumir vāru særðir. Par
 varð enn in snarpasta orrosta, ok fellu þā margir mēnn ā
²⁵⁰ Orminum. En er þyntisk skipan ā Orminum til varnarinnar,
 þā rēð Eiríkr jarl annat sinn til uppgöngu ā Orminn. Varð
 þā enn hørð við-taka. En er þetta sā stafnbūar ā Orminum,
 þā gengu þeir aptr ā skipit, ok snūask til varnar mōti jarli, ok

veita harða viðtöku. En fyrir því at þā var svā mjók fallit
 255 lið ā Orminum, at vīða vāru auð borðin, tōku þā jarls mēnn
 vīða upp at ganga. En alt þat lið er þā stōð upp til varnar
 ā Orminum sōtti aprt ā skipit, þar sem konungr var.

Kolbjörn stallari gekk upp ī lypting til konungs; þeir
 hofðu mjók līkan klæða-būnað ok vāpna, Kolbjörn var ok
 260 allra manna mestr ok frīðastr. Varð nū enn ī fyrirrūminu
 in snarpasta orrosta. En fyrir þā sōk at þā var svā mikit
 fōlk komit upp ā Orminn af liði jarls sem vera mātti ā skipinu,
 en skip hans lögðu at òllum megin utan at Orminum, en
 lītit fjol-mēnni til varnar mōti svā miklum hér, nū þött þeir
 265 mēnn væri bæði sterkir ok freknir, þā fellu nū flestir ā lītilli
 stundu. En Ólāfr konungr sjálfur ok þeir Kolbjörn bāðir
 hljōpu þā fyrir borð, ok ā sitt borð hvārr. En jarls mēnn
 hofðu lagt utan at smā-skūtur, ok drāpu þā er ā kaf hljōpu.
 Ok þā er konungr sjálfur hafði ā kaf hlaupit, vildu þeir taká
 270 hann hondum, ok föra Eiríki jarli. En Ólāfr konungr brā
 yfir sik skildinum, ok steypðisk ī kaf; en Kolbjörn stallari
 skaut undir sik skildinum, ok hlīfði sēr svā við vāpnum er
 lagt var af skipum þeim er undir lägu, ok fell hann svā
 ā sæinn at skjoldrinn varð undir honum, ok komsk hann því
 275 eigi ī kaf svā skjött, ok varð hann hand-tékinn ok drégin
 upp ī skūtuna, ok hugðu þeir at þar væri konungrinn. Var
 hann þā leiddr fyrir jarl. En er þess varð jarl varr at þar
 var Kolbjörn, en eigi Ólāfr konungr, þā vāru Kolbirni grið
 gefin. En ī þessi svipan hljōpu allir fyrir borð af Orminum,
 280 þeir er þā vāru ā līfi, Ólāfs konungs mēnn; ok sēgir Hall-
 freðr vandræða-skāld, at Porkell nefja, konungs brōðir, hljōp
 sīðast allra manna fyrir borð.

Svā var fyrr ritat, at Sigvaldi jarl kom til fóruneytis við
 Ólāfr konung ī Vindlandi, ok hafði tīu skip, en þat hit ellifta,
 285 er ā vāru mēnn Ástríðar konungs-dōttur, konu jarls. En
 þā er Ólāfr konungr hafði fyrir borð hlaupit, þā cepði
 hērrinn allr sigr-ōp, ok þā lustu þeir árum ī sæ Sigvaldi
 jarl ok hans mēnn, ok röru til bardaga. En sū Vinda-
 snékkjan, er Ástríðar mēnn vāru ā, röri brott ok aprt undir
 290 Vindland; ok var þat margra manna māl þegar, at Ólāfr
 konungr mundi hafa steypt af sēr brynjunni ī kafi, ok kafat

svā ūt undan langskipunum, lagizk sīðan til Vindasnēkkj-
unnar, ok hēfði mēnn Āstriðar flutt hann til lands. Ok
eru þar margar frā-sagnir um fērðir Ólāfs konungs görvar
²⁹⁵ sīðan af sumum mōnum. En hvērn veg sem þat hēfir
verit, þā kom Ólāfr konungr Tryggvason aldri sīðan til rīkis
ī Noregi.

Chapter 12

Auðun

Maðr hēt Auðun, Vest-firzkr at kyni ok fē-lītill; hann fōr utan vestr þar ī fjorðum með um-rāði Þorsteins bōnda gōðs, ok Þōris stýri-manns, er þar hafði þegit vist of vetrinn með Þorsteini. Auðun var ok þar, ok starfaði fyrir honum Þōri,
5 ok þā þessi laun af honum—utan-férðina ok hans um-sjā. Hann Auðun lagði mestan hluta fjār þess er var fyrir mōður sīna, āðr hann stigi ā skip, ok var kveðit ā þriggja vetra björg. Ok nū fara þeir utan heðan, ok fersk þeim vel, ok var Auðun of vetrinn ǫptir með Þōri stýrimanni; hann ātti
10 bū ā Moeri. Ok um sumarit ǫptir fara þeir ūt til Grœn-lands, ok eru þar of vetrinn. Pess er við getit at Auðun kaupir þar bjarn-dýri eitt, görsimi mikla, ok gaf þar fyrir alla eigu sīna. Ok nū of sumarit ǫptir þā fara þeir aptr til Noregs, ok verða vel reið-fara; hēfir Auðun dýr sitt með
15 sēr, ok ætlar nū at fara suðr til Danmērkr ā fund Sveins konungs, ok gefa honum dýrit. Ok er hann kom suðr ī landit, þar sem konungr var fyrir, þā gengr hann upp af skipi, ok leiðir ǫptir sēr dýrit, ok leigir sēr hēr-bērgi. Haraldi konungi var sagt brātt at þar var komit bjarndýri, görsimi
20 mikil, ‘ok ā Ís-lēnzkr maðr.’ Konungr sēndir þegar mēnn ǫptir honum, ok er Auðun kom fyrir konung, kvēðr hann konung vel; konungr tōk vel kvēðju hans, ok spurði sīðan: ‘āttu görsimi mikla ī bjarndýri?’ Hann svarar, ok kvezk eiga dýrit eitthvērt. Konungr mælti: ‘villtu sēlja oss dýrit
25 við slīku verði sem þū keyptir?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi vil ek

þat, herra! ’Villtu þā,’ sęgir konungr, ‘at ek gefa þēr tvau verð slík, ok mun þat rēttara, ef þū hęfir þar við gefit alla þīna eigu.’ ‘Eigi vil ek þat, herra!’ sęgir hann. Konungr mælti: ‘villtu gefa mēr þā?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi, herra!’

³⁰ Konungr mælti: ‘hvat villtu þā af göra?’ Hann svarar: ‘fara,’ sęgir hann, ‘til Danmérkr, ok gefa Sveini konungi.’ Haraldr konungr sęgir: ‘hvārt er, at þū ert maðr svā ūvitr at þū hęfir eigi heyrt ūfrið þann er ī milli er landa þessa, eða ætlað þū giptu þīna svā mikla, at þū munir þar komask með görsimar, er aðrir fā eigi komizk klakk-laust, þō at nauð-syn eigi til?’ Auðun svarar: ‘herra! þat er ā yðru valdi, en engu jātum vēr qðru en þessu er vēr hofum āðr ætlat.’ Þā mælti konungr: ‘hvī mun eigi þat til, at þū farir leið þīna, sem þū vill, ok kom þā til mīn, er þū fērr apr, ok sęg mēr, hvęrsu Sveinn konungr launar þēr dýrit, ok kann þat vera, at þū sēr gæfu-maðr.’ ‘Pvī heit ek þēr,’ sagði Auðun.

Hann fērr nū sīðan suðr með landi, ok ī Vīk austr, ok þā til Danmérkr; ok er þā uppi hvęrr pęnningr fjārins, ok verðr hann þā biðja matar bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit. Hann kömr ā fund ār-manns Sveins konungs, þess er Āki hēt, ok bað hann vista nakkvarra bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit: ‘ek ætla,’ sęgir hann, ‘at gefa Sveini konungi dýrit.’ Āki lēzk sęlja mundu honum vistir, ef hann vildi. Auðun kvezk ekki til hafa fyrir at gefa; ‘en ek vilda þō,’ sęgir hann, ‘at þetta kvämisk til leiðar at ek mætta dýrit föra konungi.’ ‘Ek mun fā þēr vistir, sem it þurfið til konungs fundar; en þar ī mōti vil ek eiga hālf dýrit, ok māttu ā þat līta, at dýrit mun deyja fyrir þēr, þars it þurfuð vistir miklar, en fē sē farit, ok er būit við at þū hafir þā ekki dýrsins.’ Ok er hann lītr ā þetta, sýnisk honum nakkvat ęptir sem āarmaðrinn mælti fyrir honum, ok sættask þeir ā þetta, at hann sęlr Āka hālf dýrit, ok skal konungr sīðan meta alt saman. Skulu þeir fara bāðir nū ā fund konungs; ok svā göra þeir: fara nū bāðir ā fund konungs, ok stōðu fyrir borðinu. Konungr īhugāði, hvęrr þessi maðr myndi vera, er hann kęndi eigi, ok mælti sīðan til Auðunar: ‘hvęrr er-tu?’ sęgir hann. Hann svarar: ‘ek em Īslenzkr maðr,

herra,’ sęgir hann, ‘ok kominn nū utan af Grøenlandi, ok nū
 65 af Noregi, ok ætlaða-k at fóra yðr bjarndýri þetta; keypta-k
 þat með allri eigu minni, ok nū er þó á orðit mikit fyrir
 mér; ek á nū hālfet eitt dýrit,’ ok sęgir konungi sīðan, hvérsu
 farit hafði með þeim Āka ārmanni hans. Konungr mælti:
 ‘er þat satt, Āki, er hann sęgir?’ ‘Satt er þat,’ sęgir hann.
 70 Konungr mælti: ‘ok þötti þér þat til liggja, þar sem ek
 sętta-k þik mikinn mann, at hépta þat eða tálma er maðr
 görðisk til at fóra mér górsimi, ok gaf fyrir alla eign, ok
 sā þat Haraldr konungr at rāði at lāta hann fara í friði, ok er
 75 hann vārr ūvinr? Hygg þū at þā, hvé sannligt þat var þinnar
 handar, ok þat væri makligt, at þū værir drepinn; en ek
 mun nū eigi þat góra, en braut skaltu fara þegar ór landinu,
 ok koma aldri aptr sīðan mér í aug-sýn! En þér, Auðun!
 kann ek slíka þókk, sem þū gefir mér alt dýrit, ok ver hēr
 80 með mér.’ Þat þékkisk hann, ok er með Sveini konungi
 um hrīð.

Ok er liðu nakkvarir stundir, þā mælti Auðun við konung:
 ‘braut fýsir mik nū, herra!’ Konungr svarar héldr seint:
 ‘hvat villtu þā,’ sęgir hann, ‘ef þū vill eigi með oss vera?’
 Hann sęgir: ‘suðr vil ek ganga.’ ‘Ef þū vildir eigi svā gott
 85 rāð taka,’ sęgir konungr, ‘þā myndi mér fyrir þykkja í, er þū
 fýsisk í braut’; ok nū gaf konungr honum silfr mjók mikit,
 ok fōr hann suðr sīðan með Rūm-férlum, ok skipaði konungr
 til um férð hans, bað hann koma til sīn, er kvæmi aptr.
 Nū fōr hann férðar sinnar, unz hann kömr suðr í Rōma-borg.
 90 Ok er hann héfir þar dvalizk, sem hann tīðir, þā fērr hann
 aptr; tékur þā sōtt mikla, görir hann þā ákafliga magran;
 gengr þā upp alt fēit þat, er konungr hafði gefit honum
 til férðarinnar; tékur sīðan upp staf-karls stīg, ok biðr sēr
 matar. Hann er þā kollottr ok héldr ū-sælligr; hann kömr
 95 aptr í Danmörk at pāskum, þangat sem konungr er þā
 staddir; en ei þorði hann at lāta sjā sik; ok var í kirkju-
 skoti, ok ætlaði þā til fundar við konung, er hann gengi
 til kirkju um kveldit; ok nū er hann sā konunginn ok
 hirðina fagrliga būna, þā þorði hann eigi at lāta sjā sik.
 100 Ok er konungr gekk til drykkju í hóllina, þā mataðisk Auðun
 ūti, sem siðr er til Rūmférla, meðan þeir hafa eigi kastat staf

ok skreppu. Ok nū of aptaninn, er konungr gekk til kveld-songs, ætlaði Auðun at hitta hann, ok svā mikit sem honum þötti fyrr fyrir, jōk nū miklu ā, er þeir vāru druknir

¹⁰⁵ hirðmenninir; ok er þeir gengu inn aprtr, þā þekði konungr mann, ok þöttisk finna at eigi hafði frama til at ganga fram at hitta hann. Ok nū er hirðin gekk inn, þā veik konungr út, ok mælti: ‘gangi sā nū fram, er mik vill finna; mik grunar at sā muni vera maðrinn.’ Þā gekk Auðun fram,

¹¹⁰ ok fell til fōta konungi, ok varla kendi konungr hann; ok þegar er konungr veit, hvèrr hann er, tōk konungr ī hond honum Auðuni, ok bað hann vel kominn, ‘ok hēfir þū mikit skipazk,’ segir hann, ‘sīðan vit sāmk’; leiðir hann ǫptir sēr inn, ok er hirðin sā hann, hlōgu þeir at honum; en konungr

¹¹⁵ sagði: ‘eigi þurfu þér at honum at hlæja, þvī at bētr hēfir hann sēt fyr sinni sāl hēldr en ēr.’ Þā lēt konungr göra honum laug, ok gaf honum sīðan hlæði, ok er hann nū með honum. Þat er nū sagt einhværju sinni of vārit at konungr býðr Auðuni at vera með sēr ā-lengðar, ok kvezk myndu

¹²⁰ göra hann skutil-svein sinn, ok leggja til hans gōða virðing. Auðun sēgir: ‘Guð þakki yðr, herra! sōma þann allan er þér vilið til mīn leggja; en hitt er mēr ī skapi at fara út til Íslands.’ Konungr sēgir: ‘þetta sýnisk mēr undarliga kosit.’ Auðun mælti: ‘eigi mā ek þat vita, herra!’ sēgir

¹²⁵ hann, ‘at ek hafa hēr mikinn sōma með yðr, en mōðir mīn troði stafkarls stīg út ā Íslandi; þvī at nū er lokit bjørg þeiri er ek lagða til, ãðr ek fōera af Íslandi.’ Konungr svarar: ‘vel er mælt,’ sēgir hann, ‘ok mannliga, ok muntu verða giptu-maðr; þessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at mēr myndi eigi

¹³⁰ mis-līka at þū forir ī braut heðan; ok ver nū með mēr þar til er skip būask.’ Hann görir svā.

Einn dag, er ā leið vārit, gekk Sveinn konungr ofan ā bryggjur, ok vāru mēnn þā at, at būa skip til ýmissa landa, ī austr-veg eða Sax-land, til Svīþjóðar eða Noregs. Þā koma

¹³⁵ þeir Auðun at einu skipi foðru, ok vāru mēnn at, at būa skipit. Þā spurði konungr: ‘hvērsu līzk þér, Auðun! ā þetta skip?’ Hann svarar: ‘vel, herra!’ Konungr mælti: ‘þetta skip vil ek þér gefa, ok launa bjarndýrit.’ Hann þakkaði gjofina ǫptir sinni kunnustu; ok er leið stund, ok

¹⁴⁰ skipit var albūit, þā mælti Sveinn konungr við Auðun: ‘þō villtu nū ā braut, þā mun ek nū ekki lētja þik, en þat hēfi ek spurt, at ilt er til hafna fyrir landi yðru, ok eru vīða öræfi ok hætt skipum; nū brýtr þū, ok týnir skipinu ok fēnu; lítt sēr þat þā ā, at þū hafir fundit Svein konung, ok gefit honum görsimi.’ Síðan seldi konungr honum leðr-hosu fulla af silfri, ‘ok ertu þā enn eigi fē-lauss með ollo, þótt þū brjōtir skipit, ef þū fær haldir þessu. Verða mā svā enn,’ ségir konungr, ‘at þū týnir þessu fē; lítt nýtr þū þā þess, er þū fannt Svein konung, ok gaft honum görsimi.’ Síðan drō konungr hring af hēndi sēr, ok gaf Auðuni, ok mælti: ‘þō at svā illa verði, at þū brjōtir skipit ok týnir fēnu, eigi ertu fēlauss, ef þū kömsk ā land, þvī at margir mēnn hafa gull ā sēr ī skips-brotum, ok sēr þā at þū hēfir fundit Svein konung, ef þū hēldr hringinum; en þat vil ek rāða þēr,’ ségir hann, ‘at þū gefir eigi hringinn, nema þū þykkisk eiga svā mikit gott at launa nokkurum gófgum manni, þā gef þeim hringinn, þvī at tignum mōnum sōmir at þiggja, ok far nū heill!'

Síðan lætr hann ī haf, ok kömr ī Noreg, ok lætr flytja upp varnað sinn, ok þurfti nū meira við þat en fyrr, er hann var ī Noregi. Hann fērr nū síðan ā fund Haralds konungs, ok vill Ȑfna þat er hann hēt honum, āðr hann fōr til Danmērkr, ok kvēðr konung vel. Haraldr konungr tōk vel kvēðju hans, ok ‘sēzk niðr,’ ségir hann, ‘ok drekk hēr með oss’; ok svā görir hann. Þā spurði Haraldr konungr: ‘hvērju launaði Sveinn konungr þēr dýrit?’ Auðun svarar: ‘þvī, herra! at hann þā at mēr.’ Konungr sagði: ‘launat mynda ek þēr þvī hafa; hvērju launaði hann enn?’ Auðun svarar: ‘gaf hann mēr silfr til suðr-göngu.’ Þā ségir Haraldr konungr: ‘mōrgum mōnum gefr Sveinn konungr silfr til suðrgöngu eða annarra hluta, þótt ekki fōri honum görsimar; hvat er enn fleira?’ ‘Hann bauð mēr,’ ségir Auðun, ‘at görask skutilsveinn hans, ok mikinn sōma til mīn at leggja.’ ‘Vel var þat mælt,’ ségir konungr, ‘ok launa, myndi hann enn fleira.’ Auðun sagði: ‘gaf hann mēr knorr með farmi þeim er hingat er bēzt varit ī Noreg.’ ‘Pat var stōr-mannligt,’ ségir konungr, ‘en launat mynda ek þēr

þvī hafa. Launaði hann þvī fleira?" Auðun svaraði: 'gaf
hann mēr leðrhosu fulla af silfri, ok kvað mik þā eigi fēlausan,
ef ek helda þvī, þō at skip mitt bryti við Ísland.' Konungr
180 sagði: 'þat var á-gætliga gjört, ok þat mynda ek ekki gjört
hafa; lauss mynda ek þykkjask, ef ek gæfa þer skipit; hvārt
launaði hann fleira?' 'Svā var vīst, herra!' sęgir Auðun,
'at hann launaði: hann gaf mēr hring þenna er ek hęfi
185 á hęndi, ok kvað svā mega at berask, at ek týnda fēnu
qliu, ok sagði mik þā eigi fēlausan, ef ek ætta hringinn,
ok bað mik eigi lōga, nema ek ætta nökcurum tignum manni
svā gott at launa, at ek vilda gefa; en nū hęfi ek þann
fundit, þvī at þū áttir kost at taka hvārttvęggja frā mēr,
190 dýrit ok svā līf mitt, en þū lēzt mik fara þangat í friði,
sem aðrir nāðu eigi.' Konungr tōk við gjöfinni með blīðu,
ok gaf Auðuni í móti gōðar gjafir, áðr en þeir skilðisk.
Auðun varði fēnu til Íslands-fērðar ok fōr út þegar um
sumarit til Íslands, ok þötti vera inn mesti gæfumaðr.

Chapter 13

Prymskviða

1. Vreiðr var þā Ving-þórr, er hann vaknaði,
ok sīns hamars of saknaði:
skegg nam at hrista, skor nam at dýja,
rēð Jarðar burr um at þreifask.
5. 2. Ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
'heyr-ðu nū, Loki! hvat ek nū mæli,
er engi veit jarðar hværgi
nē upp-himins: áss er stolinn hamri!'
10. 3. Gengu þeir fagra Freyju tūna,
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
'muntu mér, Freyja! fjaðr-hams ljā,
ef ek minn hamar mætta-k hitta?'

Freyja kvað:

15. 4. 'Þō munda-k gefa þér, þött ör gulli væri,
ok-þō sélja at væri ör silfri.'
5. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,
unz fyr utan kom ása garða,
ok fyr innan kom jötna heima.
20. 6. Prymr sat á haugi, þursa dröttinn,
greyjum sīnum gull-bond snöri
ok mörum sīnum mōn jafnaði.

Prymr kvað:

7. ‘Hvat er með āsum? hvat er með ālfum?
 hvī er-tu einn kominn ī Jötunheima?’

²⁵ Loki kvað:

‘Ilt er með āsum, ilt er með ālfum;
 hēfir þū Hlō-riða hamar of fōlginn?’

Prymr kvað:

8. ‘Ek hēfi Hlōriða hamar of fōlginn
³⁰ ātta rōstum fyr jorð neðan;
 hann engi maðr aprt of heimtir,
 nema fōri mēr Freyju at kvān.’

³⁵ 9. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,
 unz fyr utan kom jōtna heima
 ok fyr innan kom āsa garða;
 mōetti hann Þōr miðra garða,
 ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:

⁴⁰ 10. ‘Hēfir þū örindi sem Ȅrfiði?
 sēg-ðu ā lopti long tīðindi:
 opt sitjanda sōgur of fallask,
 ok liggjandi lygi of bēllir.’

Loki kvað:

⁴⁵ 11. ‘Hēfi-k Ȅrfiði ok örindi:
 Prymr hēfir þinn hamar, þursa dröttinn;
 hann engi maðr aprt of heimtir,
 nema honum fōri Freyju at kvān.’

⁵⁰ 12. Ganga þeir fagra Freyju at hitta,
 ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
 ‘bitt-u þik, Freyja, brūðar līni!
 vit skulum aka tvau ī Jötunheima.’

13. Vreið varð þā Freyja ok fnāsaði,
 allr āsa salr undir bifðisk,
 stókk þat it mikla mēn Brīsinga:

‘mik veizt-u verða ver-gjarnasta,
 ef ek ek með þér í Jötunheima.’

55

14. Senn vāru æsir allir ā þingi
 ok āsynjur allar ā māli,
 ok of þat rēðu ríkir tīvar,
 hvē þeir Hlōriða hamar of scetti.

60

15. Þā kvað þat Heimdallr, hvītastr āsa
 (vissi hann vel fram, sem vanir aðrir):
 ‘bindum vēr Þór þā brūðar līni,
 hafi hann it mikla mēn Brīsinga!

65

16. Lātum und honum hrynya lukla
 ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla,
 en ā brjōsti breiða steina,
 ok hagliga of hofuð typpum!’

70

17. Þā kvað þat Þórr, þrūðugr āss:
 ‘mik munu æsir argan kalla,
 ef ek bindask læt brūðar līni.’

18. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:
 ‘þegi þū [nū], Þórr! þeira orða;
 þegar munu jötnar Ásgarð būa,
 nema þū þinn hamar þér of heimtir.’

75

19. Bundu þeir Þór þā brūðar līni
 ok inu mikla mēni Brīsinga.

20. Lētu und honum hrynya lukla
 ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla,
 en ā brjōsti breiða steina,
 ok hagliga of hofuð typðu.

80

21. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:
 ‘mun ek ok með þér ambātt vera,
 vit skulum aka tvær í Jötunheima.’

22. Senn vāru hafrar heim of reknir,
 skyndir at skoklum, skyldu vel rēnna:
 bjørg brotnuðu, brann jorð loga,
 ók Óðins sonr í Jötunheima.

85

23. Þā kvað þat Prymr, þursa dröttinn:
 'standið upp, jötnar! ok straið békki!
 90 nū fóra mér Freyju at kvān,
 Njarðar döttur, ör Nōa-tūnum.

24. Ganga hēr at garði gull-hyrndar kyr,
 öxn al-svartir jötni at gamni;
 fjolð ā ek meiðma, fjolð ā ek mēnja,
 95 einnar mér Freyju ávant þykkir.'

25. Var þar at kveldi of komit snimma,
 ok fyr jötna ól fram borit;
 einn át oxa, átta laxa,
 krásir allar, þær er konur skyldu,
 100 drakk Sifjar verr sáld þrjū mjaðar.

26. Þā kvað þat Prymr, þursa dröttinn:
 'hvar sáttu brúðir bīta hvassara?
 sák-a-k brúðir bīta breiðara,
 nē inn meira mjøð mey of drekka.'

105 27. Sat in al-snotra ambátt fyrir,
 er orð of fann við jötuns māli:
 'át vætr Freyja átta nāttum,
 svā var hon óð-fús í Jötunheima.'

110 28. Laut und līnu, lysti at kyssa,
 en hann utan stókk énd-langan sal:
 'hvī eru ɔndött augu Freyju?
 þykkir mér ör augum eldr of brénnra.'

115 29. Sat in alsnotra ambátt fyrir,
 er orð of fann við jötuns māli:
 'svaf vætr Freyja átta nāttum,
 svā var hon óðfús í Jötunheima.'

120 30. Inn kom in arma jötna systir,
 hin er brúð-fjár of biðja þorði:
 'lāttu þér af höndum hringa rauða,
 ef þū ɔðlask vill ástir mīnar,
 ástir mīnar, alla hylli!'

31. Þā kvað þat Prymr, þursa dröttinn:

‘berið inn hamar brūði at vīgja,
læggið Mjöllni í meyjar knē,
vīgið okkr saman Vārar hendi!'

125

32. Hlō Hlōriða hugr í brjōsti,
er harð-hugaðr hamar of þekði;
Þrym drap hann fyrstan, þursa dröttin,
ok ætt jotuns alla lamði.

130

33. Drap hann ina qoldnu jotna systur,
hin er brūðfjár of beðit hafði;
hon skull of hlaut fyr skillinga,
en hogg hamars fyr hringa fjolð.
Svā kom Óðins sonr endr at hamri.

Chapter 14

Notes

The references marked Gr. are to the paragraphs of the Grammar.

14.1 Thor

Line 3. **Hann ā þar ríki er Þrúð-vangar heita**, ‘he reigns (there) where it is called P.,’ i.e. in the place which is called P. The plur. *heita* agrees with *þrúðvanger*, as in l. 14 below: *þat eru járnglöfar* ‘that is (his) iron gloves.’

l. 5. **þat er hūs mest, svā at menn hafa gört**, ‘that is the largest house, so that men have made (it),’ i.e. the largest house that has been built. Note the plur. *hūs* of a single house; each chamber was originally regarded as a house, being often a detached building.

l. 13. **spennir þeim**, Gr. § 154; cp. line 49 of “Thor and Útgardaloki.”

14.2 Thor and Útgardaloki

l. 1. **för með hafra sīna...ok með honum sā, áss er...** We see here that *með* generally takes an acc. to denote passive, and a dat. to denote voluntary accompaniment.

l. 5. **soðit** refers to some such subst. as *slātr* (meat) understood.

l. 11. **sprætti á...** *á* is here an adv.

l. 12. **til mærgjar.** *til* here implies intention—to get at the marrow.

l. 20. **þat er sā augnanna**, ‘the little he saw of the eyes.’— Thor frowned till his eyebrows nearly covered his eyes, and the man felt as if he were going to fall down dead at the mere sight of them.

- l. 21. The second **hann** refers, of course, to Thor.
- l. 34. **til myrkrs**, till it was dark.
- l. 36. **þeir**, the masc. instead of the neut. pl., as in l. 32 **foll.**, showing that *leituðu* is meant to refer only to the men of the party, and not to include Røskva. (Gr. § 179.)
- l. 46. **sēr hvar lā maðr**, ‘saw where a man lay,’ i.e. saw a man lying.
- l. 51. **einu sinni**, for once in his life.
- l. 52. **nefndisk Skrýmir**, said his name was Skr.
- l. 66. **būið til (prp.) nātt-verðar yðr**, prepare supper for yourselves.
- l. 77. **Er þat þér satt at sēgja**. *satt* is in apposition to *þat*—‘that is to be told you as the truth, (namely) that...’
- l. 88. **sjā sik**, see himself alive.
- l. 104. **þann** = *þann veg*, that way, course.
- l. 108. **at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask**. The full sense is, ‘that Thor and Loki expressed a wish that they and Skrýmir might meet again safe and sound.’
- l. 111. **sættu hnakkann ā bak sēr aptr**, threw back the backs of their heads till they touched their backs, i.e. threw back their heads.
- l. 118. **ærít stóra**, ‘rather big,’ i.e. very big.
- l. 120. **glotti um tønn**, ‘grinned round a tooth,’ i.e. showed his teeth in a malicious grin. Two MSS. read *við* instead of *um*.
- l. 121. **er annan veg en ek hygg, at...?** is it otherwise than as I think, namely that...? i.e. am I not right in thinking that...?
- l. 127. **engi er hēr sā inni er...** = *engi er hēr-inni sā-er...*
- l. 129. **freista skal**, Gr. § 192.
- l. 140. **kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē...** ‘says that there is more probability of that, namely that he is...than of the contrary,’ i.e. says that he will have to be...
- l. 150. **fóthvatari en svā**, ‘more swift-footed than so—under these circumstances,’ i.e. than you.
- l. 156. **ok er Þjálfí eigi þā kominn...** = *þā er Þjálfí eigi kominn...*
- l. 172. **at sinni**, this time.
- l. 172. **hann**, acc.
- l. 173. **laut ör horninu**, bent back from the horn.
- l. 188. **mestr** refers to *drykkr* understood.
- l. 218. **kalli**, Gr. § 192.
- l. 241. **þō** refers to *uni*.

14.3 Balder

1. 7. **engi** agrees with *dōmr*.

14.4 The Death of Balder

1. 11. **hann**, acc.
1. 20. **ungr**, too young.
1. 31. **ū-happ** is in apposition to *bat*; cp. line 7 of “Balder”.
1. 33. **vāru með einum hug til...** had the same feelings towards.
1. 36. **var...fyrr**, was beforehand, prevented.
1. 42. **vili**, subj. ‘whether he will’;—change of construction.
1. 55. **nema**, ‘unless,’ here = ‘until.’
1. 89. **heim**. This use of *heim* in the sense of ‘someone else’s home.’ is frequent.
Cp. our ‘drive a nail home.’
1. 94. **svā** refers to *ok ef allir hlutir...*, the *ok* being pleonastic.
1. 108. **hvar**, cp. line 46 of “Thor and Útgarðaloki.”
1. 113. **karl**, ‘old man,’ here = Odin.

14.5 Hēðinn and Högni

1. 6. **Hēðinn** = *hann*; this use of a proper name instead of a pronoun is frequent.
1. 9. **þar**, cp. line 3 of “Thor.”

14.6 The Death of Olaf Tryggvason

1. 17. **svā at**, so that, i.e. just when.
1. 30. **er**, namely that.
1. 33. **austan at sigla**, is in a kind of apposition to *færðina*.
1. 40. **svā**, also.
1. 48. **muni fyrir**, awaits you, is impending.
1. 53. **meira**, adv., better, faster.
1. 149. **bar hann hātt**, impers. w. acc.; he was in a conspicuous place.
1. 244. **við fimbundanda mann**, one of fifteen, with fourteen men.
1. 259. **vāpna** is governed by the second half of the genitival compound *klæða-būnað*, which is here considered as two independent words.

14.7 Auðun

- l. 17. **var fyrir**, was to be found.
- l. 26. **tvau verð slík**, double the price you gave.
- l. 55. **fē** is probably dat. here, but may be nom.
- l. 56. **eftir sem...**, according as, in accordance with what.
- l. 64. **nū...nū**, lately...just now.
- l. 116. **héldr** is here used pleonastically in a kind of apposition to the preceding *betr.*
- l. 125. **en**, and = while.
- l. 129. **pessi einn var svā hlutrinn**, at..., this single thing is the case, namely that...i.e. the only thing is that...

14.8 Prymskviða

- l. 7. **jarðar** is governed by *hværgi*.
- l. 9. **tūna**. Poetical construction of gen. to denote goal of motion.
- l. 15. **pō** goes with the following *at = ok sēlja, pōat (pōtt) væri ör silfri*.
- l. 32. **föri** may be either sg. or pl. 3 pers.

Part III

Glossary

Introductory Notes

æ follows að, ð follows d, e follows e, œ follows oð, o follows o, ö follows o, þ follows t.

The declensions of nouns are only occasionally given.

(-rs) etc. means that the *r* of the nom. is kept in inflection.

A

-a *adv.* not.

ā *sf.* river.

ā *see eiga.*

ā *prp. w. acc. and dat.* on, in.

āðr *adv., cj.* before.

aðrir *see annar.*

æsir *see áss.*

ætla *wv.* 3, consider, deem: ‘ætlask fyrir,’ intend.

ætt *sf.* 2, race, descent, family.

ætta *see eiga.*

af *prp. w. dat.* from; of; with; *adv.* ‘drekka af,’ drink off.

af-hūs *sn.* out-house, side room.

afl *sn.* strength, might.

af-taka *wf.* damage, injury.

āgætliga *adv.* splendidly.

aka *sv.* 2, drive (a chariot, etc.).

ākafliga *adv.* vehemently, hard—‘kalla a.’ call loudly.

akarn *sn.* acorn.

akkeri *sn.* anchor.

ālar-endlir *sm.* thong-end, end of a strap.

al-būinn *adj. w. gen.* quite ready.

aldinn *adj.* old.

aldri *adv.* never.

ā-lengðar *adv.* for some time.

ālfr *sm.* elf.

ā-lit *snpl.* appearance, countenance [līta].

all-hardr *adj.* very hard, very violent.

all-lítill *adj.* very little.

all-mann-skœðr *adj.* (very injurious to men), very murderous (of a battle) [skaði, ‘injury’].

all-mikill *adj.* very great.

allr *adj.* all, whole; ‘með öllu,’ entirely; ‘alls fyrst,’ first of all.

all-stōrum *adv.* very greatly.

all-valdr *sm.* monarch, king.

al-snotr *adj.* very clever.

al-svartr *adj.* very black, coal-black.

alt *adv.* quite.

ambātt *sf.* 2, female slave, maid.

and-lit *sn.* face [līta].

annarr *prn.* second; following, next; other; one of the two—‘annar...annarr,’ one...the other.

aptann *sm.* evening.

aptastr *adj.* most behind.

aptr *adv.* back, backwards, behind.

ār *sf.* oar.

ār *sn.* year.

ār *see ā.*

argr *adj.* cowardly, base.

ār-maðr *sm.* steward.

armr *adj.* wretched.

ās-mēgin *sn.* divine strength.

āss *sm.* 3, (Scandinavian) god.

āst *sf.* 2, affection, love, *often in pl.*

āst-sæll *adj.* beloved, popular. [sæll, ‘happy’].

āsynja *wf.* (Scandinavian) goddess [āss].

āt *see eta.*

at *prp. w. dat.* at, by; to, towards, up to; for; in accordance with, after.

at *adv.* to.

-at *adv.* not.

at-laga *wf.* attack [leggja].

at-rōðr (-rar) *sm.* 2, rowing against, attack.

ātta *num.* eight.

ātta *see eiga.*

auð-kendr *adj.* easy to be recognized, easily distinguishable.

auðr *adj.* desert, deserted, without men.

auð-senn *adj.* evident.

auga *wn.* eye.

aug-sýn *sf.* sight.

auka *sv.* 1, increase; *impers., w. dat. of what is added* ‘jōk nū miklu ā,’ much was added to it (his hesitation increased).

austan *adv.* from the east.

aust-maðr *sm.* Easterner, Norwegian.

austr *sn.* the east—‘ī au.,’ eastwards.

austr *adv.* eastwards.

austr-vegr *sm.* the East, *especially* Russia.

āvalt *adv.* continually, all the time.

ā-vanr *adj.* wanting; *impers. neut. in* ‘einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir,’ Freyja alone I seem to want.

ā-vinnr *adj.* toilsome, *only in the impers. neut.* ‘mun ā-vint verða um sōxin,’ it will be a hard fight at the prow.

B

bað *see biðja.*

bāðir *prn.* both, *neut. as adv. in* ‘bæði...ok,’ both...and.

bāðu *see biðja.*

bæða *see biðja.*

bæði *see bāðir.*

baggi *wm.* bag; bundle.

bak *sn.* back, ‘værja eitt baki,’ defend a thing with the back, i.e. turns one’s back to it = be a coward.

bak-borði *wm.* larboard.

bāl *sn.* flame; funeral pile.

bāl-før *sf.* funeral.

bani *wm.* death.

bar *see bera.*

bardagi *wm.* battle.

barð *sn.* edge, rim; projection in the prow of a ship formed by the continuation of the keel.

barða *see bærja.*

barði *wm.* war-ship with a sharp prow, ram.

barn *sn.* child.

batt *see binda.*

bauð *see bjóða.*

beiða *wv. 1, w. gen. of thing and dat. of pers.* benefited, ask, demand.

bein *sn.* bone.

bækkr *sm.* 2, bench.

bella *wv. 1, occupy oneself with, deal in, generally in a bad sense.*

bera *sv. 4,* carry, take; bear, endure. **berask at**, happen. **b. fram**, bring forward, out. **b. vāpn niðr**, shoot down. **b. rāð sīn saman**, hold council, deliberate.

berg-risi *wm.* hill-giant.

bærja *wv.* 1b, strike—‘b. grjōti,’ stone. **bærjask**, fight.

berr *adj.* bare, unsheathed (of a sword).

ber-serkr *sm.* 2, wild fighter, champion. [Literally ‘bear-shirt,’ i.e. one clothed in a bear’s skin.]

betr *see vel.*

betri *see góðr.*

bæzt *see vel.*

bæztr *see góðr.*

beygja *wv.* 1, bend, arch.

bíða *sv.* 6, *w. gen.* wait for; *w. acc.* abide, undergo.

biðja *sv.* 5, ask, beg, pray, *w. gen. of thing, acc. of the pers. asked, and dat. of the person benefited*; express a wish, bid—‘bað hann vel kominn’ (*vera understood*), bad him welcome; call on, challenge, command, tell.

bifask *wv.* 1, tremble, shake.

bil *sn.* moment of time.

bila *wv.* 2, fail.

bilt *neut. adj. only in the impers.* ‘einum verðr bilt,’ one hesitates, is taken aback, is afraid.

binda *sv.* 3, bind, tie up; dress.

birta *wv.* 1, show [bjartr].

bíta *sv.* 6, bite; cut.

bittu *see binda.*

bitu *see bíta.*

bjarn-dýri *sn.* bear.

bjartr *adj.* bright, clear.

bjó *see búa.*

bjóða *sv.* 7, *w. acc. and dat.* offer, propose—‘b. einum fang,’ challenge to wrestling; invite. **b. upp**, give up.

bjorg *sf.* help; means of subsistence, store of food.

blása *sv.* 1, blow; blow trumpet as signal.

bleyða *wf.* coward.

blíða *wf.* gentleness, friendliness.

blindr *adj.* blind.

blöð *sn.* blood.

blöt-bolli *wm.* sacrificial bowl.

bœtr *see bót.*

boga-skot *sn.* bowshot.

bogi *wm.* bow.

bog-maðr *sm.* bowman, archer.

bōndi *sm.* 4, yeoman, householder, (free) man [būa].

borð *sn.* side of a ship, board; rim, the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid in it—‘nū er gott beranda b. ā horninu,’ now there is a good margin for carrying the horn, i.e. its contents are so diminished that it can be lifted without spilling.

borg *sf.* fortress, castle.

borg-hlið *sn.* castle gate.

bōt *sf.* 3, mending, improvement; *plur.* **bœtr**, compensation.

bōrn *see barn.*

brā *sf.* eyelid.

brā *see bregða.*

bragð *sn.* trick, stratagem [bregða].

brann *see brēnna.*

brast *see bresta.*

brātt *adv.* quickly.

braut *sf.* way—ā **braut**, *adv.* away.

braut *see brjōta.*

braut, brott *adv.* away.

bregða *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* jerk, pull, push; **b. upp**, lift, raise (to strike). change, transform.

breiðr *adj.* broad.

brēnna *wf.* burning; incremation.

brēnna *sv.* 3, burn *intr.*

brēnna *wv.* 1, burn *trans.*

bresta *sv.* 3, break, crack, burst.

brestr *sm.* crack; loss.

brjōst *sn.* breast.

brjōta *sv.* 7, break—‘b. (skip)’ suffer shipwreck, *also impers.* ‘skip (acc.) brýtr,’ the ship is wrecked.

broddr *sm.* point.

brōðir *sm.* 4, brother.

brotinn *see brjōta.*

brotna *wv.* 3, break *intr.*

brott *see braut.*

brott-laga *sf.* retreat.

brū *sf.* bridge.

brūð-fē *sn.* bridal gift.

brūðr *sf.* 2, bride.

brūn *sf.* 3, eyebrow.

bryggja *wf.* pier.

brynja *wf.* corslet.

brýnn *see brún.*

bryn-stūka *wf.* corslet-sleeve.

bryti *see brjōta.*

brýtr *see brjōta.*

bū *sn.* dwelling, home.

būa *sv.* 1, dwell; inhabit, possess, prepare. **būask**, get ready, prepare *intr.* ‘er būit við at...’ it is likely to be that..., there is danger of...

buðu *see bjōða.*

būinn *adj.* ready; in a certain condition—‘(við) svā būit’ *adv.* under such circumstances; capable, fit for—‘vel at sēr būinn,’ very capable, very good (at).

bundu *see binda.*

burr *sm.* son.

býðr *see bjōða.*

býr *see būa.*

byrja *wv.* 3, begin.

byr-vænn *adj.* promising a fair wind.

D

daga *wv.* 3, dawn.

dagan *sf.* dawn.

dagr *sm.* day.

dalr *sm.* valley.

dauðr *adj.* dead.

dēgi *see dagr.*

deyja *sv.* 2, die.

djūpr *adj.* deep.

dō *see deyja.*

dōmr *sm.* decision.

dōttir *sf.* 3, daughter.

dögurðr *sm.* breakfast [-urð = -verðr, *cp.* nāttverðr].

dökkr (-vir) *adj.* dark.

draga *sv.* 2, draw, drag. **d. saman**, collect.

drakk *see drekka.*

drap *see drepa.*

draumr *sm.* dream.

drēginn *see draga.*

dreif *see drīfa.*

drēki *wm.* dragon; dragon-ship, ship with a dragon's head as a beak.

drekka *sv.* 3, drink.

drepa *sv.* 5, strike; kill.

dreyma *wv.* 1, *impers.* *w. acc. of pers. and acc. of the thing* dream [draumr].

drīfa *sv.* 6, drive; hasten.

drjūpa *sv.* 7, drop.

drō *see draga.*

drōgu *see draga.*

drōttinn *sm.* lord.

drōttin-hollr *adj.* faithful to its master.

drukkinn *adj.* (*ptc.*) drunk.

drupu *see drjūpa.*

drykkja *wf.* drinking [*drekka*].

drykkju-maðr *sm.* drinker.

drykkr *sm.* 2, draught.

duna *wv.* 3, resound.

dunði *see dynja.*

dvalða *see dvelja.*

dvelja *wv.* 1b, delay. **dveljask**, dwell, stop.

dvergr *sm.* dwarf.

dyðrill *sm.* (?).

dýja *wv.* 1b, shake.

dynja *wv.* 1b, resound.

dýr *sn.* animal, beast.

dyrr *sfnpl.* door.

E

eða *cj.* or.

ef *cj.* if.

efna *wv.* 1, perform, carry out.

eggja *wv.* 3, incite.

eiðr *sm.* oath.

eiga *wf.* property.

eiga *swv.* possess, have: have as wife, be married to; have *in the sense of* must.

eigi *adv.* not; no.

eign *sf.* property.

eignask *wv.* 3, appropriate, gain.

eik *sf.* 3, oak.

einka-mál *snpl.* personal agreement, special treaty.

einn *num., prn.* one; the same; a certain, a; alone, only—‘einn saman,’ alone, mere.

einn-hvèrr *prn.* a certain, some, a.

eira *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* spare.

eitr *sn.* poison.

ek *prn.* I.

ék *see aka.*

ekki *prn. neut.* nothing; *adv.* not.

eldr *sm.* fire.

elli *wf.* old age.

ellifti *adj.* eleventh.

ellifu *num.* eleven.

em *see vera.*

en *cj.* but; and.

en *adv.* than, *after compar.*

endask *wv.* 1, end, suffice for.

þendi, þendir *sm.* end.

þend-langr *adj.* the whole length—‘þendlangan sal,’ the whole length of the hall.

þindr *adv.* again.

engi *prn.* none, no.

enn *adv.* yet, still; besides; after all.

þeptir *prp. w. acc.* after (of time). *w. dat.* along, over; in quest of, after; according to, by. *adv.* afterwards; behind [aptr].

þeptri *adj. compar.* hind.

er *prn. rel.* who, which, *rel. adv.* where; when; because, that.

er *see vera.*

er *see þū.*

þerfiði *sn.* work; trouble.

ert *see vera.*

eru *see vera.*

eta *sv. 5,* eat.

ey *sf.* island.

F

fā sv. 1, grasp; receive, get; give; be able. **fāsk**, wrestle. **fāsk ā**, be obtained, be.

faðir sm. 4, father.

fær *see fā*.

fæstr *see fär*.

fagnaðr sm. 2, joy; entertainment, hospitality.

fagr adj. beautiful, fair, fine.

fagrliga adv. finely.

fall sn. fall.

falla sv. 1, fall. **fallask**, be forgotten, fail.

fang sn. embrace, grasp; wrestling.

fann *see finna*.

fär adj. few—neut. fātt w. gen.: ‘fātt manna,’ few men.

fara go, travel—w. gen. *in such constr. as* ‘f. fērðar sinnar,’ go his way; fare (well, ill); happen, turn out; experience; ‘f. með einu,’ deal with, treat; destroy, use up w. dat. **farask** *impers. in* ‘fersk þeim vel,’ they have a good passage.

farmr sm. lading, cargo.

fastr adj. firm, fast, strong.

fē sn. property, money.

fēðrum *see faðir*.

fekk *see fā*.

fegrð sf. beauty [fagr].

fegrstr *see fagr*.

feikn-stafir smpl. 2, wickedness.

fela sv. 3, hide.

fēlagi wm. companion.

fē-lauss adj. penniless.

fē-lītill adj. with little money, poor.

fell *see falla*.

fella *wv.* 1, fell, throw down; kill [falla].
fengu, fenginn *see fā.*
fēr *see fara.*
fērð *sf.* 2, journey [fara].
fer-skeyttr *adj.* four-cornered.
fimm *num.* five.
fimtāndi *adj.* fifteenth.
finna *sv.* 3, find; meet, go to see; notice, see.
fjaðr-hamr *sm.* feathered (winged) coat.
fjall *sn.* mountain.
fjār *see fē.*
fjara *sf.* ebb-tide; beach.
fjogur *see fjörir.*
fjörði *adj.* fourth.
fjörir *num.* four.
fjolð *wf.* quantity.
fjol-kyngi *sn.* magic.
fjol-menni *sn.* multitude; troop [maðr].
fjorðr *sm.* 3, firth.
fjorur *see fjara.*
flā *sv.* 2, flay, skin.
flaug *see fljūga.*
flégginn *see flā.*
flestr *see margr.*
fljóta *sv.* 7, float, drift.
fljūga *sv.* 7, fly.
flō *see fljūga.*
floti *wm.* fleet [fljōtal].
flötti *wm.* flight [flýja].
flugu *see fljūga.*
fluttu *see flytja.*
flýja *wv.* 1, flee.
flytja *wv.* 1b, remove, bring.
fnāsa *wv.* 3, snort.
föra *wv.* 1, bring, take; fasten [fara].
færir *see fara.*
fæti *see fót.*
fölginn *see fela.*

fōlk *sn.* multitude, troop; people.

fōr *see fara.*

for-tolur *wpl.* representations, arguments [tala].

fōstra *wf.* nurse.

fōt-hvatr *adj.* swift-footed.

fōtr *sm.* foot; leg.

fōður *see faðir.*

fōr *sf.* journey [fara].

fōru-neyti *sn.* company [njōta].

frā *prp.* from, away from; about, concerning. ‘í frā’ *adv.* away.

frændi *sm.* 4, relation.

frā-fall *sn.* death.

fram *adv.* forward, forth. *compar.* **framær**, ahead.

framastr *adj. superl.* chief, most distinguished.

frami *wm.* advantage, courage.

framiðr *see frēmja.*

fram-stafn *sm.* prow.

frā-søgn *sf.* narrative, relation.

freista *wv.* 3, *w. gen.* try, test.

frēmja *wv.* 1b, perform [fram].

friðr *sm.* 2, peace.

frīðr *adj.* beautiful, fine.

frōðr *adj.* learned, wise.

frœkn *adj.* bold, daring.

frost *sn.* frost.

fugl *sm.* bird.

full-kominn *adj. (ptc.)* complete; ready (for).

fullr *adj.* full.

fundr *sm.* 2, meeting [finna].

fundu *see finna.*

furðu *adv.* awfully, very.

fūss *adj.* eager.

fylgja *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* follow; accompany.

fylki *sn.* troop [fōlk].

fylkja *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* draw up (troops) [fōlk].

ylla *wv.* 1, fill [fullr].

fyr, fyrir *prp.* *w. acc. and dat.* before; beyond, over—‘f. borð,’ overboard; instead of—‘koma f.’ *adv.* be given as compensation; for; because of. ‘f. því at,’ because. ‘lítill f. sér,’ insignificant.

fyrir-rūm *sn.* fore-hold, chief-cabin.

fyrirrūms-maðr *sm.* man in the fore-hold.

fyrr *adv. compar.* before, formerly. *superl.* **fyrst**, first.

fyrri *adj. compar.* former. *superl.* **fyrstr**, first.

fýsa *wv.* 1, hasten *trans.—impers.* ‘braut fýsir mik,’ I feel a desire to go away [fúss].

G

gā *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* heed, care for.

gæfa *wf.* luck [gefa].

gæta *wv.* 1, watch, take care of [geta].

gaf *see gefa.*

gæfu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.

gaflak *sn.* javelin.

gamall *adj.* old.

gaman *sn.* amusement, joy.

ganga *sv.* 1, go, *with gen. of goal in poetry*; attack—‘g. á skip,’ board a ship. **g. af**, be finished. **g. til**, come up. **g. upp**, land; board a ship; be used up, expended (of money).

garðr *sm.* enclosure, court; dwelling.

gat *see geta.*

gefa *sv.* 5, give.

gënum, ī gënum *prp.* *w. gen.* through.

gekk *see ganga.*

gëlti *see goltr.*

gënginn, gëngr, gengu *see ganga.*

geta *sv.* 5, *w. gen.* mention, speak of; guess, suppose.

geysi *adv.* excessively.

gipta *wf.* luck [gefa].

giptu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.

gjafar *see gjof.*

gjof *sf.* gift.

glotta *wv.* 2, smile maliciously, grin.

glæsiligr *adj.* magnificent.

gnýr *sm.* din, noise.

góðr *adj.* good—‘gott er til eins,’ it is easy to get at, obtain.

gōlf *sn.* floor; apartment, room.

gott *see gōðr.*

gofugr *adj.* distinguished [gefa].

goltr *sm.* 3, boar.

gomul *see gamall.*

göra *wv.* 1c, do, make. **görask**, set about doing; be made into, become. **göra at**, accomplish, carry out.

görsimi *wf.* article of value, treasure.

granda *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* injure.

grār *adj.* gray.

gras *sn.* grass; plant, flower.

grāta *sv.* 1, weep, mourn for.

grātr *sm.* weeping.

greiða *wv.* 1, put in order, arrange.

greip *see grīpa.*

gres-jārn *sn.* iron wire (?).

grey *sn.* dog.

grið *snpl.* peace, security.

griða-staðr *sm.* sanctuary.

grind *sf.* 3, lattice door, wicket.

grīpa *sv.* 6, seize.

gripur *sm.* 2, article of value, treasure.

grjöt *sn.* stone (collectively).

grōa *sv.* 1, grow; heal.

grœr *see grōa.*

gruna *wv.* 3, *impers.*—‘mik grunar,’ I suspect, think.

grunr *sm.* 2, suspicion.

gull *sn.* gold.

gull-band *sn.* gold band.

gull-būinn *adj.* adorned with gold.

gull-hringr *sm.* gold ring.

gull-hyrndr *adj. (ptc.)* with gilt horns.

gull-roðinn *adj. (ptc.)* gilt.

gýgr *sf.* giantess.

gyltr *adj. (ptc.)* gilt.

gyrða *wv.* 1, gird.

H

hæstr *see hār.*

hætta *wv. 1, w. dat.* desist from, stop.

hættligr *adj.* dangerous, threatening.

hættr *adj.* dangerous.

haf *sn.* sea.

hafa *wv. 1, have;* ‘h. einn nær einu,’ bring near to, expose to; use, utilize. **at hafask,** undertake. **til hafa,** have at hand.

hafna *see hofn.*

hafr *sm.* goat.

hafr-staka *wf.* goatskin.

hagliga *adv.* neatly.

hagr *sm.* condition; advantage—‘þér mun h. á vera,’ will avail thee, be profitable to you.

hag-stœðr *adj.* favourable.

halda *sv. 1, w. dat.* hold (also with prp. *á*); keep. *w. acc.* observe, keep (laws, etc.). *intr.* take a certain direction, go.

hälfr *adj.* half.

hälfu *adv.* by half, half as much again.

hallar *see holl.*

hallar-gölf *sn.* hall floor.

haltr *adj.* lame.

hamarr *sm.* hammer.

hamars-muðr *sm.* thin end of hammer.

hamar-skapt *sn.* handle of a hammer.

hamar-spor *sn.* mark made by a hammer.

hana *see hann.*

handar *see hond.*

hand-skot *sn.* throwing with the hand.

hand-tékinn *ptc. pret.* taken by hand, taken alive.

hann *prn.* he.

hār *sn.* hair.

hār *adj.* high.

harð-hugaðr *adj.* stern of mood.

harðr *adj.* hard; strong.

harð-skeytr *adj.* strong-shooting [skjōta].

harmr *sm.* grief.

hāski *wm.* danger.

hā-sæti *sn.* high seat, dais [sitja].

hāsætis-kista *sf.* chest under the dais.

hātt *adv.* high; loudly.

haugr *sm.* mound.

hauss *sm.* skull.

heðan *adv.* hence.

hēfi *see hafa.*

hefja *sv.* 2, raise, lift; begin.

hefna *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* revenge, avenge.

heill *adj.* sound, safe, prosperous.

heil-ræði *sn.* sound advice, good advice [rāð].

heim *adv.* to one's home, home (domum).

heimá *adv.* at home (domi).

heimá-maðr *sm.* man of the household.

heim-füss *adj.* longing to go home, homesick.

heimr *sm.* home, dwelling; world.

heimta *wv.* 1, fetch, obtain, get back.

heita *sv.* 1, call; *w. dat. of pers. and dat. of thing* promise; *intr.* (*pres.* heiti) be named, called.

hēldr *see halda.*

hēldr *adv. compar.* more willingly, rather, sooner, more; rather, very.

hēl-grindr *sf.* the doors of hell.

hellir *sm.* cave.

helt *see halda.*

hēl-vegr *sm.* road to hell.

hēlzt *adv. superl.* most willingly, soonest, especially, most [hēldr].

hēndi, hēndr *see hond.*

hēnnar, hēnni *see hann.*

hēpta *wv.* 1, bind; hinder, stop.

hēr *adv.* here—‘h. af,’ etc. here-of.

hēr-bergi *sn.* quarters, lodgings.

hērða *wv.* harden, clench.

hēr-fang *sn.* booty.

hērja *wv.* 3, make war, ravage [hērr].

hērr *sm.* army, fleet.

herra *sm.* lord.

hēr-skip *sn.* war-ship.

hestr *sm.* horse.

hēt *see heita.*

heyra *wv.* 1, hear.

himinn *sm.* heaven.

hingat *adv.* hither.

hinn *prn.* that.

hirð *sf.* court.

hirð-maðr *sm.* courtier.

hiti *wm.* heat.

hitta *wv.* come upon, find, meet; *trans.* go to. **hittask**, meet, *intr.*

hjā *prp.* *w. dat.* by, at; in comparison with.

hjálmr *sm.* helmet.

hjōn *snppl.* household.

hlaða *sv.* 2, load, heap up; ‘h. seglum,’ take in sails.

hlæja *sv.* 2, laugh.

hlaupa *sv.* 1, jump, leap; run.

hlaut *see hljōta.*

hleyp *see hlaupa.*

hleypa *wv.* 1, make to run (i.e. the horse), gallop.

hlif *sf.* shield.

hlifa *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* shelter, cover, protect.

hljōp *see hlaupa.*

hljōta *sv.* 7, get, receive.

hlōðu *see hlaða.*

hlōgu *see hlæja.*

hlunnr *sm.* roller (for launching ships).

hluti *wm.* portion [hljōta].

hlutr *sm.* 2, share; portion, part, piece; thing [hljōta].

hlut-skipti *sn.* booty.

hnakki *wm.* back of head.

hōf *see hefja.*

hollr *adj.* gracious, faithful.

hōlmr *sm.* small island.

hon *see hann.*

honum *see hann.*

horn *sn.* horn.

hœgri *adj. compar.* right (hand).

hœla *wv. 1, w. dat.* praise, boast of.

hofðingi *wm.* chief [hofuð].

hofða-fjol *sf.* head-board (especially of a bedstead).

hofðu *see hafa.*

hofn *sf.* harbour.

hofuð *sn.* head.

hogg *sn.* stroke.

hogg-ormr *sm.* viper.

hogg-orrosta *wf.* ‘cutting-fight,’ hand-to-hand fight.

hoggva *sv. 1,* hew, cut, strike.

höll *sf.* hall.

hond *sf. 3,* hand; side—‘hvārra-tvæggju handar,’ on both sides, for both parties.

hræddr *adj.* frightened, afraid [*ptc.* of hræðask].

hræðask *wv. 1,* be frightened, fear.

hræzla *wf.* fear [hræðask].

hrafn *sm.* raven.

hratt *see hrinda.*

hrauð *see hrjōða.*

hraut *see hrjōta.*

hreyfa *wv. 1,* move.

hrīð *sf.* period of time.

hrím-þurs *sm.* frost giant.

hrinda *sv. 3,* push, launch (ship).

hrista *wv. 1,* shake.

hrjōða *sv. 7,* strip, clear, disable.

hrjōta *sv. 7,* start, burst out.

hrøkk *see hrökkva.*

hrökkva *sv. 3,* start back.

hryði *see hrjōta.*

hrynga *wv. 1b,* fall down.

hrýtr *see hrjōta.*

hugða *see hyggja.*

hugi *wm.* thought.

hugr *sm.* mind, heart; courage, spirit.

hugsa *wv.* 3, consider, think.

hundrað *sn.* hundred.

hurð *sf.* 2, door.

hūs *sn.* room; house.

hvar *adv.* where; that.

hvārr *prn.* which of two; each of the two, both.

hvārr-tveggja *prn.* each of the two, both.

hvārt *adv.* whether, *both in direct and indirect questions.*

hvārt-tveggja *adv.* ‘hv...ok,’ both...and.

hvass *adj.* sharp.

hvat *prn. neut.* what.

hvart *adj.* brisk, bold.

hvē *adv.* how.

hverfa *sv.* 3, turn, go.

hvēr-gi *adv.* nowhere—‘hv. jarðar,’ nowhere on earth; in no respect, by no means.

hvērnig *adv.* how [= hvērn veg.].

hvērr *prn.* who.

hvērsu *adv.* how.

hvī *adv.* why.

hvirfill *sm.* crown of head.

hvītna *wv.* 2, whiten.

hvītr *adj.* white.

hyggja *wv.* 1b, think, mean, determine [hugr].

hylli *wf.* favour [hollr].

I

i *prp.* in.

i-huga *wv.* 3, try to remember, consider [hugr].

illa *adv.* ill, badly.

illr *adj.* ill, bad.

inn *art.* the.

inn *adv.* in *compar.* **innar**, further in.

inna *wv.* 1, accomplish.

innan *adv.* within, inside. **fyrir innan** *prp.* w. *gen.* within, in.

inni *adv.* in.

it *see þū.*

it *see inn.*

i-prött *sf.* feat.

J

jafn-breiðr *adj.* equally broad.

jafn-høfugr *adj.* equally heavy [høfja].

jafn-mikill *adj.* equally great.

jafn-skjött *adv.* equally quick.

jafna *wv.* 3, smooth; compare *w. dat. of thing compared*.

jafnan *adv.* always.

jarl *sm.* earl.

jārn *sn.* iron.

jārn-glöfi *sm.* iron gauntlet.

jārn-spøng *sf.* iron plate.

jāta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* agree to.

jök *see auka.*

jørð *sf.* earth.

jötun-heimar *smp.* home, world of the giants.

jötunn, *sm.* giant.

K

kær-leikr *sm.* love, affection [kærr, ‘dear’].

kaf *sn.* diving; deep water, water under the surface.

kafa *wv.* 3, dive.

kalla *wv.* 3, cry out, call; assert, maintain; name, call.

kann *see kunna.*

kapp *sn.* competition.

karl *sm.* man; old man.

kasta *wv.* 3, cast, throw.

kaupa *wv.* 2, buy.

kengr *sm.* bend.

kenna *wv.* 1, know; perceive.

kérling *sf.* old woman [karl].

kerra *wf.* chariot.

kettill *sm.* kettle.

keypta *see kaupa.*

keyra *wv.* 1, drive.

kirkja *wf.* church.

kirkju-skot *sn.* wing of a church.

kjósa *sv.* 7, choose.

klakk-laust *adv.* uninjured.

klæða *wv.* 1, clothe.

klæða-būnaðr *sm.* apparel.

klæði *snpl.* clothes.

knē *sn.* knee.

knífr *sm.* knife.

knorr *sm.* merchant-ship.

knūði *see knýja.*

knūi *wm.* knuckle.

knūtr *sm.* knot.

knýja *wv.* 1b, press with knuckles or knees; exert oneself [knūi].

kölf-skot *sn.* (distance of a) bolt-shot.

kollōttr *adj.* bald.

koma *sv.* 4, come; happen, turn out; *w. dat.* bring into a certain condition. **k. fyrir**, be paid in atonement. **komask**, make one's way (by dint of exertion).

kona *wf.* woman; wife.

konr *sm.* kind—‘alls konar,’ all kinds; ‘nakvars konar,’ of some kind.

konunga-stefna *wf.* congress of kings.

konungr *sm.* king.

konungs-döttir *sf.* king's daughter.

konungs-skip *sn.* king's ship.

kosinn *see kjósa.*

kost-gripr *sm.* precious thing, treasure.

kostr *sm.* 2, choice—‘at qðru kosti,’ otherwise; power [kjósa].

kogur-sveinn *sm.* little boy, urchin.

kópp *see kapp.*

kopur-yrði *sn.* boasting [orð].

köttr *sm.* 3, cat.

köm *see koma.*

krappa-rūm *sn.* back cabin.

krappr *adj.* narrow.

kraptr *sm.* strength.

krās *sf.* 2, delicacy.

kréfja *wv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*, demand.

kunna *swv.* know; feel; venture; like to.

kunnandi *wf.* knowledge, accomplishments.

kunnusta *wf.* knowledge, power.

kunnr *adj.* known.

kurr *sm.* murmur, rumour.

kvæði *sn.* poem.

kvæma *see koma.*

kvān *sf.* wife.

kveða *sv.* 5, say. **kv. á** settle, agree on.

kvæðja *wf.* salutation [kveða].

kvæðja *wv.* 1b, greet.

kveld *sn.* evening—‘í kv.,’ this evening.

kveld-songr *sm.* vespers.

kvenn-vāðir *sfppl.* woman's clothes.

kviðr *sm.* 3, stomach, belly.

kvisa *wv.* 3, whisper.

kvistr *sm.* 3, branch, twig.

kvøddu *see kvøðja.*

kykr (-vir) *adj.* living.

kykvendi *sn.* living creature, animal.

kýll *sm.* bag.

kyn *sn.* race, lineage.

kýr *sf.* 3, cow.

kyssa *wv.* 1, kiss.

L

lā *see* **leggja**.

lægri *see* **lāgr**.

lær-læggr *sm.* thigh-bone.

læt *see* **lāta**.

lagða *see* **leggja**.

lāgr *adj.* low; short of stature [**leggja**].

lags-maðr *sm.* companion.

lagu *see* **leggja**.

lamða, lamit *see* **lēmja**.

land *sn.* land, country.

land-skjālfти *wm.* earthquake.

langr *adj.* long, far.

lāt *snpl.* noise.

lāta *sv.* 1, let go; leave; lose; allow; cause, let; behave, act; say.

lauf *sn.* foliage.

laufs-blað *sn.* (blade of foliage), leaf.

laug *sf.* bath.

laun *snpl.* reward.

launa *wv.* 3, reward, requite *w. dat. of the thing given and of the pers., and acc. of the thing required.*

lauss *adj.* loose; shaky, unsteady; free from obligation.

laust *see* **ljōsta**.

laut *see* **lūta**.

lax *sm.* salmon.

leðr-hosa *wf.* leather bag.

leggja *wv.* 1b, lay, put; ‘l. eitt fyrir einn,’ give, settle on; ‘l. sik fram,’ exert oneself; *intr. w.* skip *understood* sail, row—**l. at**, land; attack; **l. frā**, retreat, draw off; pierce, make a thrust. **leggjask**, set out, proceed; swim [**leggja**].

leið *sf.* way—‘koma einu til leiðar,’ carry out [līða].

leið *see līða.*

leiða *wv.* 1, lead, conduct [līða].

leiðangr (-rs) *sm.* levy [leið].

leiga *wv.* 1, borrow.

leikr *sm.* game; athletic sports, contest.

leita *wv.* 3, *w. gen. and dat.* seek; take to, have recourse to. **leitask**, feel one’s way [līta].

lēmja *wv.* 1b, break.

lēngð *sf.* length [langr].

lēngi *adv.* long (of time) [langr].

lēngstr *see langr.*

lēt *see lāta.*

lētja *wv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*, hinder, dissuade.

lētta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lift.

leyniliga *adv.* secretly.

leysa *wv.* 1, loosen, untie, open [lauss].

lið *sn.* troop.

līða *sv.* 6, go; pass (of time); *impers.* **līðr**, *w. dat.* fare, get on. *impers.* ‘līðr á (nāttina),’ (the night) is drawing to a close.

līf *sn.* life—‘á līfi,’ alive.

lifa *wv.* 2, live.

liggja *sv.* 5, lie. **l. til**, be fitting.

līk *sn.* body; corpse.

līka *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* please.

līki *sn.* form [līk].

līking *sf.* likeness, similarity [līkr].

līknsamr *adj.* gracious.

līkr *adj.* like.

līn *sn.* linen; linen headdress.

list *sf.* art.

līta *sv.* 6, look at; regard, consider—‘l. til eins.’ turn to, acknowledge greeting.

lītask *impers.* *w. dat.* seem.

litask *wv.* 3, look round one [līta].

lītill *adj.* little, small—‘lītit veðr,’ not very windy weather. **lītlu** *adv.* by a little, a little.

lītil-ræði *sm.* degradation [rāð].

litr *sm.* 3, colour, complexion; appearance [līta].

lizk *see lita.*

ljā *wv. 1, w. gen. and dat.* lend.

ljōsta *sv. 7, strike, w. dat. of instr. and acc. of the thing struck*—‘l. ārum ī sæ,’ dip the oars into the sea, begin to row.

lofa *wv. 3, praise.*

lōga *wv. 3, w. dat.* part with.

logi *wm.* flame.

lokinn *see lūka.*

lopt *sn.* air—‘ā l.,’ up.

lūka *sv. 7, lock, close; impers.* ‘lýkr einu,’ it is finished, exhausted. ‘l. upp,’ unlock, open.

lukla *see lykill.*

lustu *see ljōsta.*

lūta *sv. 7, bend, bow.*

lygi *wf.* lie, falsehood.

lykð *sf.* ending—‘at lykðum,’ finally.

lykill *sm.* key [lūka].

lypta *wv. 1, w. dat.* lift [lopt].

lypting *sf.* raised place (castle) on the poop of a warship [lypta].

lysá *wv. 1,* shine.

lysi-gull *sn.* bright gold.

lýst *see ljōsta.*

lysta *wv. 1, impers. w. acc.* desire.

M

mā *see mega.*

maðr *sm.* 4, man.

mæla (**mælta**) *wv.* 1, speak—‘m. við einu,’ refuse; suggest.

mær *sf.* virgin, maid.

mætta *see mega.*

magr (-ran) *adj.* thin.

māgr *sm.* kinsman, relation, connection.

makligr *adj.* fitting.

māl *sn.* narrative; *in plur.* poem; proper time, time.

mālmr *sm.* metal.

mann *see maðr.*

mann-folk *sn.* troops, crew.

mann-hringr *sm.* ring of men.

mannliga *adv.* manlily.

margr *adj.* many, much.

mark *sn.* mark; importance.

marka *wv.* 3, infer.

marr *sm.* horse.

mart *see margr.*

matask *wv.* 3, eat a meal.

matr *sm.* 2, food.

mātta *see mega.*

māttr *sm.* 2, might, strength.

með *prp.* *w. acc. and dat.* with.

meðal *s.* middle—ā m. *w. gen.* between.

meðan *adv.* whilst.

mega *swv.* can, may.

megin —‘óðrum m.,’ on the other side; ‘óllum m.,’ on all sides [*corruption of vegum*].

megin-gjarðar *sfppl.* girdle of strength [mega].

meiðmar *sfppl.* treasures.

meiri *see mikill.*

mēn *sn.* necklace, piece of jewelry.

mēnn *see maðr.*

mēr *see ek.*

mērgr *sm.* 2, marrow.

mērki *sn.* mark; banner [mark].

mest *see mikill.*

meta *sv.* 5, measure; estimate.

mey *see mær.*

mið-garðr *sm.* (middle enclosure), world.

miðgarðs-ormr *sm.* world-serpent.

miðr *adj.* middle.

mik *see ek.*

mikill *adj.* big, tall, great. **mikit** *adv.* much, very.

miklu *adv. (instr.)* much.

milli, á milli *prp.* between, among.

minjar *sfppl.* remembrance, memorial.

minn *see ek.*

minni *see lítill.*

minnr *adv.* less.

mis-líka *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* displease, not please.

missa *wf.* loss, want.

missa *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* lose; do without.

mistil-teinn *sm.* mistletoe [teinn, ‘twig’].

mitt *see ek.*

mjøðr *sm.* 3, mead.

mjók *adv.* very.

mōðir *sf.* 3, mother.

mōðr *sm.* anger.

moetask *wv.* 1, meet *intr.* [mōt].

mōn *sf.* mane.

morginn *sm.* morning.

mork *sf.* 3, forest.

morum *see marr.*

mōt *sn.* meeting. **ī mōti** *prp.* *w.* *dat.* against.

mōtu-neytí *sn.* community of food—‘leggja m. sitt,’ make their provision into a common store [matr; njōta].

mundu *see munu.*

munnr *sm.* mouth.

munr *sm.* difference—‘þeim mun,’ to that extent.

munu *swv.* will, may (of futurity and probability).

myndi *see munu.*

myrkr *sn.* darkness.

myrkr *adj.* dark.

N

nā *wv.* 1, reach, obtain; succeed in.

nær *adv.* *w. dat.* near; nearly. *superl.* **næst**—‘því n.,’ thereupon.

nāetr *see nātt.*

nafn *sn.* name.

nakkvarr *prn.* some, a certain. **nakkvat** *adv.* somewhat; perhaps.

nātt *sf.* 3, night.

nātt-bōl *sn.* night-quarters.

nātt-langt *adv.* the whole night long.

nātt-staðr *sm.* night-quarters.

nāttūra *wf.* nature, peculiarity.

nātt-verðr *sm.* 2, supper.

nauð-syn *sf.* necessity.

naut *see njōta.*

neðan *adv.* below. **fyrir n.** *prp. w. dat.* below.

nefja *adj.* long-nosed (?).

nefna *wv.* 1, name, call. **nefnask**, name oneself, give one's name as [nafn].

nema *sv.* 4, take; begin.

nema *adv.* except, unless.

nest *sn.* provisions.

nest-baggi *sm.* provision-bag.

niðr *adv.* down, downwards.

nīundi *adj.* ninth.

njōsn *sf.* spying; news.

njōsna *wv.* 3, spy; get intelligence.

njōta *sv.* 7, enjoy, profit.

norðr *adv.* northwards.

nøkkvi *wm.* vessel, small ship.

nū *adv.* now; therefore, so.

ný-vaknaðr *adj.* (*ptc.*) newly awoke.

nýr *adj.* new.

nýta *wv.* 1, profit [njōta].

O

oddr *sm.* point.

ōð-fūss *adj.* madly eager.

ōðr *adj.* mad, furious.

œ̄pa *wv.* 1, shout [ōp, ‘shout’].

œrit *adv.* enough; very.

of *prp. w. dat.* over; during; with respect to, about. *adv.* too (of excess).

of *adv., often used in poetry as a mere expletive.*

of-veikr *adj.* too weak.

ofan *adv.* above; down.

ofan-verðr *adj.* upper, on the top.

ōk *see aka.*

ok *conj.* and; also—‘ok...ok,’ both...and; but.

okkr *see þū.*

opt *adv.* often. *compar.* **optar**, oftener, again.

ōr *prp. w. dat.* out of.

orð *sn.* word—‘ī ǫðru orði,’ otherwise.

orðinn *see verða.*

orð-sending *sf.* verbal message.

orð-tak *sn.* expression, word.

ormr *sm.* serpent, dragon; ship with a dragon’s head.

orrosta *wf.* battle.

oss *see ek.*

ōtta *wf.* the end of night, just before dawn.

ōttalaust *adj.* without fear.

ōx *see vaxa.*

oxi *wm.* ox.

ǫðlask *wv.* 3, obtain.

ǫðru *see annarr.*

þol *sn.* ale.

oldnu *see aldinn.*

þondōttr *adj.* fierce.

þond-vegi *sn.* high seat, dais.

þonnur *see annar.*

þor *sf.* arrow.

þor-aefi *sn.* harbourless coast.

þorendi *sn.* errand.

þorendi *sn.* holding the breath, breath.

þorind-reki *sm.* messenger [reka].

þoxn *see oxi.*

P

pati *sm.* rumour.

pęnningr *sm.* penny.

R

rāð *sn.* advice; what is advisable—‘sjā eitt at rāði,’ consider advisable; plan, policy, resolution.

rāða *sv.* 1, advise, *w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.*; consider, deliberate; undertake, begin *w. prp.* til or infin.; dispose of, have control over *w. prp.* fyrir.

rāða-görð *sf.* deliberation, decision.

rāðugr *adj.* sagacious.

ragna-rökr *sn.* twilight of the gods, end of the world. [ragna *gen. of rēgin neut.* plur. ‘gods.’]

ragr *adj.* cowardly.

rāku *see reka.*

rann *see rēnna.*

rās *sf.* race.

rauðr *adj.* red.

rausn *sf.* magnificence, anything magnificent.

rēð *see rāða.*

reið *sf.* chariot.

reið *see rīða.*

reiða *wv.* 1, swing, wield, brandish.

reið-fara *adj.* —‘vera vel r.,’ have a good passage.

reiði *sn.* trappings, harness.

reiðr *adj.* angry.

reka *sv.* 7, drive; carry out; perform. ‘r. af tjold,’ take down awning.

rēkkja *wf.* bed.

rēnna *sv.* 3, run.

rētta *wv.* 1, direct; reach, stretch. **r. upp**, pull up.

rēttr *adj.* right, correct; equitable, fair.

reyna *wv.* 1, try, test.

reyr-bond *supl.* the wire with which the arrow-head was bound to the shaft.

rīða *sv.* 6, *w. dat.* ride.

rīðu *see rīða.*

riðlask *wv.* 3, set oneself in motion.

ríki *sn.* power; sovereignty, reign.

ríkr *adj.* powerful, distinguished.

ripti *sn.* linen cloth.

rita *wv.* 3, write.

rōa *sv.* 1, row.

rœða *wv.* 1, talk about, discuss.

röra *see rōa.*

røst *sf.* league.

S

sā *prn.* that; he; such, such a one.

sā *see sjā.*

sær *sm.* sea.

særa *wv.* 1, wound [sār].

sæti *sn.* seat [sitja].

sætt *sf.* 2, reconciliation, peace.

sættask *wv.* 1, be reconciled, agree.

saga *wf.* narrative, history, story.

sagða *see segja.*

saka *wv. impers. w. acc.*—‘hann (acc.) sakaði ekki,’ he was not injured.

sakna *wv.* 3, *w. gen.* miss.

sāl *sf.* 2, soul.

sāld *sn.* gallon.

salr *sm.* 2, hall.

saman *adv.* together.

sami *weak adj.* same.

sam-laga *wf.* laying ships together for battle.

samt *adv.* together.

sannligr *adj.* probable; suitable, right.

sannr *adj.* true.

sār *sn.* wound.

sārr *adj.* wounded.

sat *see sitja.*

satt *see sannr.*

sē *see vera.*

sē *see sjā.*

sefask *wv.* 3, be pacified.

segja *wv.* 1b, say, relate [saga].

segl *sn.* sail.

seilask *wv.* 1, stretch *intr.*

seinn *adj.* late, slow, tedious. **seint** *adv.* slowly.

selja *wv.* 1, give; sell.

sem *adv.* as; *w. subj.* as if; *to strengthen the superl.*—‘sem mest,’ the most possible, as much as possible.

senda *wv.* 1, send.

sendi-maðr *sm.* messenger.

senn *adv.* at the same time, at once; immediately, forthwith.

senn *see sjā.*

sēr *see sik.*

sēr *see sjā.*

sēt *see sjā.*

set-berg *sn.* seat-shaped rock, crag [sitja].

setja *wv.* 1, set, place. **s. fram**, launch (a ship). **setjask**, sit down. **setjask upp**, sit up [sitja].

sī-byrða *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lay a ship alongside another. *neut. ptc.* **sībyrt**, close up to [borð].

sīð *adv.* late. *comp.* sīðar, later, afterwards. *superl.* **sīðast**, latest, last.

sīða *wf.* side.

sīðan *adv.* afterwards, then; since.

sīðari *adj. comp.* later, second (in order).

siðr *sm.* 3, custom.

sigra *sv.* 6, sink.

sigla *wf.* mast [segl].

sigla *wv.* 1, sail.

siglu-skeið *sn.* middle of a ship.

sigr (-rs) *sm.* victory.

sigr-ōp shout of victory.

sik *prn.* oneself.

silfr *sn.* silver.

sīn *see sik.*

sinn *sn.* time (of repetition)—‘einu sinni,’ once, for once. ‘eigi optar at sinni,’ not oftener than that time, i.e. only once.

sinn *see sik.*

sitja *sv.* 5, sit. **s. fyrir**, sit in readiness.

sjā = þessi.

sjā sv. 5, see; ‘s. fyrir einu,’ look after, take care of. *impers.* ‘lītt sēr þat ā, at’...it will hardly be seen that...**sjāsk**, see one another, meet.

sjālfr *prn.* self.

sjōða sv. 7, boil; cook.

sjōn *sf.* sight.

sjōn-hverfing *sf.* ocular delusion.

skal *see skulu.*

skalf *see skjālfa.*

skāli *wm.* hall.

skammr *adj.* short.

skap *sn.* state, condition; state of mind, mood, humour.

skapligr *adj.* suitable, fit.

skapt *sn.* shaft, handle.

skar *see skera.*

skarð *sn.* notch, gap; defect.

skaut *see skjōta.*

skægg *sn.* beard; beak (of a ship).

skeið *sn.* race-course, running-ground; race—‘taka sk.,’ start in a race.

skeina *wv.* 1, graze.

skellr *sm.* knock.

skemptun *sf.* amusement, entertainment [skammr, *literally ‘shortening (of time)’*].

skera *sv.* cut, cut up; kill (animal).

skiljask *wv.* 1, separate, part *intr.*

skillingr *sm.* shilling, coin.

skilnaðr *sm.* separation, parting.

skip *sn.* ship.

skipa *wv.* 3, order, arrange, prepare, fit out. ‘sk. til um eitt,’ make arrangements for.

skipask, take one’s place; change, alter *intr.*

skipa-herr *sm.* fleet.

skipan *sf.* arranging; ship’s crew.

skips-brot *sn.* shipwreck.

skip-stjörnar-maðr *sm.* (steerer), commander of a ship, captain.

skjald-borg *sf.* wall of shields, testudo.

skjālfa sv. 3, shake *intr.*

skjōta sv. 7, *w. dat.* shoot, throw, push.

skjöt-foeri *sn.* swiftness.

skjöt-leikr *sm.* swiftness.

skjöt-liga *adv.* swiftly, quick.

skjōtr *adj.* swift, quick. **skjött** *adv.* quickly.
skjoldr *sm.* 3, shield.
skōgr *sm.* forest, wood.
skorta *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc. of pers. and of thing*, want, fail.
skot *sn.* shot; missile [skjōta].
skot-māl *sn.* shot-measure, range.
skotta *wv.* 3, dangle—sk. við drift (of ships).
skókull *sm.* shaft (of a cart).
skømm *sf.* disgrace, shame.
skor *sf.* hair of the head.
skreppa *wf.* bag, wallet.
skulfu *see skjalfa.*
skulu *swv.* shall.
skuta *wf.* small ship, cutter.
skutill *sm.* trencher, small table.
skutil-sveinn *sm.* page, chamberlain.
skutu *see skjöta.*
skykkr *sm.* shake—‘ganga skykkjum,’ shake.
skylda *see skulu.*
skyldr *adj.* obliged, obligatory, bound [skulu].
skyn *sn.* understanding, insight—‘kunna, sk.’ understand.
skynda *wv.* 1, hasten, bring in haste.
skyndiliga *adv.* hastily, quickly.
skynsamliga *adv.* intelligently, carefully.
skýt *see skjöta.*
slā *sv.* 2, strike. ‘slā eldi í,’ light a fire.
slæliga *adv.* sluggishly, weakly.
slær *adj.* blunt.
slær *see slā.*
slātr *sn.* meat.
sleikja *wv.* lick.
sleit *see slíta.*
slēttr *adj.* level, smooth; comfortable, easy.
slíkr *adj.* such.
slíta *sv.* 6, tear—**sl. upp**, pull up; *w. dat.* break (agreement).
smæri *see smār.*
smār *adj.* small, insignificant.
smā-skip *snpl.* small ships.

smā-skūta *wf.* small cutter.

smjūga *sv.* 7, squeeze through, slip.

smugu *see smjūga.*

snarpligr *adj.* vigorous.

snarpr *adj.* sharp; vigorous.

snimma *adv.* early.

snöra *see snūa.*

snūa *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* turn or (*trans.*) direct; twist, plait. **snūask**, turn (*intr.*).

soðinn *see sjóða.*

sækja *wv.* 1c, seek; go—‘s. aprt,’ retreat.

sœmð *sf.* honour [sōma].

sætti *see sækja.*

sofa *sv.* 4, sleep.

sofna *wv.* 3, go to sleep.

sögur *see saga.*

sök *sf.* cause—‘fyrir þā s. at’..., because.

sökkva *sv.* 3, sink.

sól *sf.* sun.

sól-skin *sn.* sunshine.

soltinn *adj.* hungry [*ptc. of ‘svelta,’ starve*].

sōma *wv.* 2, *w. dat.*, be suitable, befitting.

sōmi *wm.* honour.

sonr *sm.* son.

sött *sf.* illness.

sötta *see sækja.*

sqx *snpl.* raised prow of a war-ship.

spala *see spolr.*

sparask *wv.* 2, spare oneself, reserve one’s energy.

spenна (spenta) *wv.* 1, *w. dat. of thing*, gird, buckle on.

spjöt *sn.* spear.

sporðr *sm.* tail.

spori *sm.* spur.

spolr *sm.* rail.

sprakk *see springa.*

sprettta *wv.* 1, split.

springa *sv.* 3, burst.

spurða *see spyrja.*

spyrja *wv.* 1b, ask; hear of, learn—‘sp. til eins,’ have news of, hear of his arrival.

spyrjask, be known.

spyrna *wv.* 1, kick.

staddr *adj.* placed, staying [*ptc. of ‘stēðja,’ place*].

staðr *sm.* place—‘í staðinn,’ instead.

stafaðr *adj. (ptc.)* striped.

staf-karl *sm.* (staff-man), beggar.

stafn *sm.* prow.

stafn-būi *wm.* prow-man.

stafn-lē *wm.* grappling-hook.

stafr *sm.* 2 (*gen. sg. stafs*), staff, stick.

stakk *see stinga.*

stallari *sm.* marshall.

standa *sv.* 2, stand. **st. upp**, stand up, rise.

starfa *wv.* 3, work.

stefna *wv.* 1, steer; take a course, go.

steig *see stīga.*

steinn *sm.* stone; jewel.

stela *sv.* 4, *w. dat. of thing and acc. of pers.* steal, rob.

stendr *see standa.*

sterkliga *adv.* vigorously.

stærkr *adj.* strong.

steypa *wv.* 1, *w. dat. of thing*, throw; pull off. **steypask**, throw oneself.

stīga *sv.* 6, advance, walk, go. **st. upp**, mount (horse).

stīgr *sm.* path, way.

stikill *sm.* point.

stilla (stilta) *wv.* 1, arrange. **st. til**, arrange, dispose.

stinga *sv.* 3, pierce; ‘st. stófnum at skipi,’ run the prow against a ship’s side.

stirt *adv.* harshly [*neut. of ‘stirðr,’ stiff*].

stōð *see standa.*

stærri *see stōr.*

stōkkva *sv.* 3, spring, rebound, start back.

stolin *see stela.*

stōrliga *adv.* bigly, arrogantly.

stōr-mannligr *adj.* magnificent, aristocratic.

stōr-menni *sn.* great men (collective), aristocracy.

stōrr *adj.* big, great. **stōrum** *adv.* greatly.

stōr-rāðr *adj.* (great of plans), ambitious.

stōr-skip *sn.* big ship.
stōr-virki *sn.* great deed.
strā *wv.* 1, strew, cover with straw.
strauk *see strjūka.*
strēngr *sm.* 2, string.
strjūka *sv.* 7, stroke.
stund *sf.* period of time, time.
stutt *adv.* shortly, abruptly [*neut. of 'stuttr'* short].
stýra *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* steer.
stýri *sn.* rudder.
stýris-hnakki *wm.* top piece of rudder.
styrkr *sm.* strength; help.
sū *see sā.*
suðr *adv.* southward.
suðr-ganga *wf.* journey south (to Rome).
sukku *see sökkva.*
sumar *sn.* summer.
sumr *prn.* some.
sund *sn.* sound, channel.
svā *adv.* so, as; as soon as. ‘ok svā,’ also.
svaf *see sofa.*
svara *wv.* 3, *w. dat. of thing,* answer.
svardagi *sm.* oath.
sveinn *sm.* boy.
sveinn-stauli *wm.* small boy.
sveit *sf.* troop.
svelga *sv.* 3, swallow, gulp.
sverð *sn.* sword.
sverðs-hogg *sn.* swordstroke.
svipan *sf.* jerk; moment.
svipting *sf.* pull, struggle.
sýnask *wv.* 1, seem [sjōn].
syni *see sonr.*
systir *sf.* 3, sister.

T

taka *wv.* 2, *w. acc.* take, seize, take possession of; *w. inf.* begin; *w. dat.* receive (well, ill, etc.). **takask**, take place, begin. **t. at**, choose. **t. til**, engage in, try. **t. upp**, take to, choose.

tala *wf.* talk, speech.

tala *wv.* 3, speak, talk about, discuss.

taliðr *see tēlja.*

tālma *wv.* 3, hinder.

tār *sn.* tear.

taumar *smpl.* reins.

tēkinn *see taka.*

tēlja *wv.* 1b, count, recount; account, consider; relate, say [tala].

tēngðir *sfpl.* relationship, connection by marriage.

tēngja *wv.* 1, bind, fasten together.

tēngsl *snpl.* cable.

tīða *wv.* 1, *impers.* *w. acc.* desire.

tīðindi *snpl.* tidings, news.

tīðr *adj.* usual, happening—‘hvat er tītt um þik?’ what is the matter with you? **tītt** *adv.* often, quickly—‘sem tīðast,’ as quickly as possible.

tiginn *adj.* of high rank.

tigr *sm.* —‘fjōrir tigir,’ forty.

til *prp.* *w. gen.* to; till; for (of use)—‘alt er t. vāpna var,’ everything that could be used as a missile; for (of object, intention)—‘brjōta legg til mērgjar,’ break a leg to get at the marrow; with respect to—‘til vista var eigi gott,’ they were not well off for provisions.

til *adv.* too (of excess).

til-vīsan *sf.* direction, guidance.

tītt *see tīðr.*

tīvi *wm.* god.

tjald *sn.* tent.

tjūgu-skegg *sn.* forked beard.

tœka *see taka.*

tōk *see taka.*

tønn *sf.* 3, tooth.

trani *wm.* crane.

trē *sn.* tree.

troða *sv.* tread.

trog *sn.* trough.

tres *sn.* droppings, rubbish.

trūa *wf.* faith—‘þat veit tr. mīn at...,’ by my faith.

trūa *wv.* 2, *w. dat. of pers.* believe, trust, rely on.

tūn *sn.* enclosure, dwelling.

tveir *num.* two.

týna *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lose.

typpa *wv.* tie in a top-knot.

P

þā *see sā.*

þā *see þiggja.*

þā *adv.* then.

þær *see sā.*

þakðr *see þekja.*

þakka *wv. 3, w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.* thank; requite, reward.

þambar-skelfir *sm.* bowstring-shaker (?).

þann *see sā.*

þannig *adv.* thither; so [= þann veg].

þar *adv.* there; then; 'þ. af,' etc., thereof. 'þar sem,' since, because. 'þar til,' until.

þarf *see þurfa.*

þat *see sā.*

þau *see sā.*

þegar *adv.* at once. 'þ. er,' as soon as.

þeginn *see þiggja.*

þegja *wv. 1b,* be silent.

þeim *see sā.*

þeir, þeirra *see sā.*

þekja *wv. 1b,* roof.

þekkjja *wv. 1,* notice. **þekkjask**, take pleasure in; accept.

þér *see þū.*

þess *see sā.*

þess *adv. w. comp.* the, so much the.

þessi *prn.* this.

þiggja *sv. 5,* receive.

þik *see þū.*

þing *sn.* meeting, parliament.

þinn *see þū.*

þit *see þū.*

þjóð *sf.* nation, race.

þó *adv.* though, yet.

þokð *see þekja.*

þokk *sf.* thanks, gratitude [þakka].

þola *wv.* 2, endure, put up with.

þora *wv.* 2, dare.

þorf *sf.* need.

þorrinn *see þverra.*

þótt *adv.* though [= þó at].

þóttá *see þykkja.*

þraut *see þrjóta.*

þreifask *wv.* 3, grope, feel.

þreyta *wv.* 1, make exertions, try.

þriði *adj.* third.

þriðjungr *sm.* third.

þrír *num.* three.

þrjóta *sv.* 7, *impers. w. acc. of pers.* come to an end, fail.

þruðugr *adj.* mighty.

þū *prn.* thou.

þumlungr *sm.* thumb of glove.

þunn-vangi *wm.* temple (of head).

þurðr *sm.* diminution.

þurfa *swv.* often *impers.* require, need.

þurr *adj.* dry.

þurs *sm.* giant.

þverra *sv.* 3, diminish.

þvers *adv.* across.

því *see sā.*

því *adv.* therefore; *w. compar.* the, so much the more.

þvílikr *adj.* such.

þykkja *wv.* 1c, seen, be considered. ‘þykkir einum fyrir,’ there seems to be something in the way, one hesitates. ‘myndi mér fyrir þ. í,’ I should be displeased. **þykk-jask**, think.

þykkr *adj.* thick, close.

þynna *wv.* 1, make thin. **þynnask** get thin.

þyrstr *adj. (ptc.)* thirsty.

U

ū-fœra *wf.* impassable place; fix, difficulty.

ū-friðr *sm.* hostility, war.

ū-grynni *sn.* countless number [grunnr, ‘bottom’].

ū-happ *sn.* misfortune.

ū-hreinn *adj.* impure.

um *prp.* *w. acc.* around, about, over; *of time* in, at; *of superiority* beyond; concerning, about.

um-rāð *sn.* advice, help.

um-sjā *sf.* care.

una *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* be contented—‘u. illa,’ be discontented.

undan *prp.* *w. dat., adv.* away (from).

undarliga *adv.* strangely.

undarligr *adj.* strange.

undir *prp.* *w. acc. and dat.* under.

undr *sn.* wonder.

ungr *adj.* young.

unninn *see vinna.*

unz *adv.* until.

upp *adv.* up.

upp-ganga *wf.* boarding (ship).

upp-haf *sn.* beginning [hefja].

upp-himinn *sm.* high heaven.

uppi *adv.* up; at an end.

urðu *see verða.*

ūt *adv.* out. *comp.* **utar**, outer, outwards, farther away.

utan *adv.* outside; outwards.

utan-færð *sf.* journey abroad.

utar *see ūt.*

úti *adv.* outside, out on the sea.

út-lausn *sf.* ransom.

ú-vinr *sm.* enemy.

V

vægð *sf.* forbearance.

vænn *adj.* likely, to be expected.

væri *see vera.*

vætr *neut.* nothing.

vaka *wv.* 3, be awake, wake up.

vakna *wv.* 3, awake.

vald *sn.* power, control.

val-kyrja *sf.* chooser of the slain, war-goddess [kjōsa].

valr *sm.* corpses on the battle-field.

vān, *sf.* hope, expectation, probability.

vandræða-skāld *sn.* the ‘awkward’ poet, the poet who is difficult to deal with.

vandræði *snpl.* difficulty.

vangi *wm.* cheek.

vanr *adj.* accustomed.

vāpn *sn.* weapon.

vāpna-burð *sm.* bearing weapons, shower of missiles.

vāpn-lauss *adj.* without weapons.

var *see vera.*

vār *sn.* spring.

vār *see ek.*

vara *wv.* 2, *impers.* *w. acc. of pers.*—‘mik varði,’ I expected.

varð *see verða.*

varði *see vērja.*

vargr *sm.* wolf.

variðr *see vērja.*

varla *adv.* scarcely.

varnaðr *sm.* goods, merchandise.

vāru *see vera.*

vatn *sn.* water.

vaxa *sv.* 2, grow; increase.

veðr *sn.* weather.

vegr *sm.* road; way, manner; direction, side; *in composition*, region, tract, land.

veik *see vikja.*

veit *see vita.*

veita *wv.* 1, give, grant; make (resistance, etc.).

vækja *wv.* 1b, wake [vaka].

vēl *sf.* artifice, cunning.

velja *wv.* 1b, choose.

vəndi *see vəndr.*

vēr *see ek.*

vera *sv.* exist; remain, stay, happen; be. ‘hvæt lātum hafði verit,’ what had caused the noise. **v. at**, be occupied with.

verð *sn.* worth, value; price.

verða *sv.* 3, happen; happen to come. ‘v. fyrir einum,’ come in one’s way, appear before one; become; come into being, be; ‘v. til eins,’ be ready for, undertake; *w.* *infin.* be obliged, must. ‘nū er ā orðit mikil fyrir mēr,’ now I have come into a great perplexity, difficulty. **v. at**, happen.

verðr *adj.* worth; important.

ver-gjarn *adj.* desirous of a husband, loose.

verit *see vera.*

vert *see verðr.*

verja *wv.* 1b, defend—‘v. baki,’ defend with the back, turn one’s back on.

verja *wv.* 1b, dress; lay out money, invest.

verk *sn.* work, job.

verrr *sm.* man; husband.

verrr *adv. comp.* worse. *superl.* **verst**, worst.

verold *sf.* world.

vestan *adv.* from the west. ‘v. fyrir’ *w. gen. or acc.*, west of.

vestr *adv.* westwards.

vetr *sm.* winter; year.

vex *see vaxa.*

vexti *see voxtr.*

við *prp. w. acc.* by, near; towards (of place and time); with (of various relations).

w. dat. towards, at (laugh at, etc.); in exchange for, for.

viða *adv.* widely, far and wide, on many sides.

viðar-teinungr *sm.* tree-shoot, plant.

við-bragð *sn.* push.

viðr *sm.* 3, tree.

viðr *adj.* wide, broad.

við-skipti *snpl.* dealings.

við-taka *wf.* reception; resistance.

vīgja *wv.* 1, consecrate, hallow.

vīgr *adj.* warlike, able-bodied.

vīking *sf.* piracy, piratical expedition.

vīkingr *sm.* pirate.

vīkja *sv.* 6, turn, move, go.

vilja *swv.* will.

villi-eldr *sm.* wildfire, conflagration.

vinātta *wf.* friendship.

vināttu-māl *snpl.* assurances of friendship.

vinna *sv.* 3, do, perform; win, conquer. **vinnask til**, suffice.

vinr *sm.* 2, friend.

virðing *sf.* honour [verðr].

vīsa *wv.* 2, *w. dat.* show, guide.

vīss *adj.* wise; certain.

vissa *see vita.*

vist *sf.* 2, board and lodging; provisions.

vit *see ek.*

vita *swv.* know; be turned in a certain direction. **v. fram**, see into futurity.

vīti *sn.* punishment, penalty.

vītis-horn *sn.* penalty-horn (whose contents were drunk as a punishment).

vitkask *wv.* 3, come to one's senses.

vitr (-ran) *adj.* wise.

völlr *sm.* 3, plain, field.

vöndr *sm.* 3, twig, rod.

vörn *sf.* defence, resistance.

voxtr *sm.* 3, growth, stature.

vreiðr = reiðr.

Y

yðr *see þū.*

yfir *prp. w. acc. and dat. over [ofan].*

ȳmiss *adj. various, different.*

ymr *sm. rumbling noise.*

ytri *adj. comp. outer. superl. yztr, outside(st) [ūt].*

Part IV

Proper Names

Āki *sm.*

Āsa-þórr *sm.* (divine) Thor.

Āstriðr *sf.*

Auðun *sm.*

Baldr (-rs) *sm.*

Barði *wm.* ‘the Ram’ (name of a ship).

Bil-skírnir *sm.*

Brisinga-men *sn.* Freyja’s necklace.

Burizleifr *sm.*

Dāins-leif *sf.* relic of Dāinn [‘leif,’ leaving, heritage].

Dana-konungr *sm.* king of the Danes.

Danir *smpl.* the Danes.

Dan-mørk *sf.* 3, Denmark.

Draupnir *sm.*

Einarr *sm.*

Eindriði *wm.*

Eiríkr *sm.*

Erlingr *sm.*

Fen-salr *sm.* 2.

Finnr *sm.*

Finskr *adj.* Finnish.

Freyja *wf.*

Freyr *sm.*

Frigg *sf.* wife of Odin.

Fulla *wf.* Frigg’s handmaid.

Geira *wf.*

Gimsar *fpl.*

Gjallar-brú *sf.* the bridge over the river Gjöll.

Gjöll *sf.* ‘the Resounder,’ the river of Hell.

Grøen-land *sn.* Greenland.

Gullin-bursti *wm.* ‘Golden-bristle.’

Gull-toppr *sm.* ‘Gold-top.’

Hā-ey *sf.* ‘High-island.’
Hākon *sm.*
Hall-freðr *sm.*
Haraldr *sm.*
Hēðinn *sm.*
Heim-dallr *sm.*
Hel *sf.* the goddess of the infernal regions.
Hér-mōðr *sm.*
Hildr *sf.* [‘hildr,’ war].
Hjaðninga-vīg *sn.* battle of the Hjaðnings.
Hjarrandi *wm.*
Hlōriði *wm.* the Thunderer, Thor.
Hogni *wm.*
Hring-horni *wm.* ‘Ring-prowed.’
Hyrningr *sm.*
Hyrrokin *sf.*
Höðr *sm.*

Ís-land *sn.* Iceland.
Ísland-færð *sf.* journey to Iceland.
Íslenzkr *adj.* Icelandic.

Jōms-borg *sf.*
Jōms-víkingar *smpf.* the pirates of Jōmsborg.

Kol-bjørn *sm.*

Laufey *sf.*
Litr *sm.*
Loki *wm.*

Mōð-guðr *sf.*
Mœri *wf.*

Nanna *wf.*
Nepr *sm.*
Njarðar *see Njörðr.*
Njörðr *sm.*

Nōa-tūn *snppl.*

Noregr *sm.* Norway [= norð-vegr].

Qku-þōrr *sm.* Thor (the driver) [aka].

Ölāfr *sm.*

Öðinn *sm.* Odin.

Orkn-eyjar *sfpl.* Orkneys.

Rōma-borg *sf.* Rome.

Rūm-fērli *wm.* pilgrim to Rome [fara].

Rōskva *wf.*

Sax-land *sn.* Saxony, Germany.

Sif *sf.*

Sigrīðr *sf.*

Sig-valdi *wm.*

Skjālgr *sm.*

Skrýmir *sm.*

Sleipnir *sm.*

Sliðrug-tanni *wm.* [tønn].

Sœnskr *adj.* Swedish.

Sveinn *sm.*

Svīa-konungr *sm.* king of Sweden.

Svīar *smppl.* Swedes.

Svīa-vēldi *sn.* Sweden [vald].

Svī-þjōð *sf.* Sweden.

Svolðr (-rar) *sf.* island of Svolder, near Rügen.

Tann-gnjōstr *sm.* [tønn].

Tann-grisnir *sm.* [tønn].

Tryggvi *wm.* ‘Trusty.’

Pjālfí *wm.*

Pōrir *sm.*

Por-kell *sm.*

Pōrr *sm.* Thor.

Por-steinn *sm.*

Prūð-vangar *smppl.* ‘plains of strength.’

Prymyr *sm.*

Pókk *sf.*

Úlfr *sm.*

Útgarða-loki *wm.*

Út-garðr *sm.* **Út-garðar** *pl.* ‘outer enclosure,’ world of the giants.

Vanir *smpl.* race of Gods.

Vár *sf.* goddess of betrothal and marriage.

Vest-firzkr *adj.* of the west firths (in Iceland).

Vík *sf.* ‘the Bay,’ the Skagerak and the Christiania fjord.

Vinda-snékkja *wf.* Wendish ship.

Vind-land *sn.* Wendland.

Vindr *smpl.* the Wends.

Ving-þórr *sm.* name of Thor.